The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.....NO. 7545. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

BASIS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND THE FOREIGN POWERS—A LONDON TIMES VIEW OF THE TURKISH POSITION.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A special telegram to this evening's *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin says that negotiations are now progressing with the great powers relative to the Turkish difficulty, based on the understanding of the preservation of the *status quo* in regard to Turkey. The Sublime Porte has notified the foreign powers of the impending issue of a circular detailing the reforms it proposes, and stating the guarantees offered for their execution.

The *Times* this morning in a leading article discusses the question of the Turkish insurrection. It says the Sultan cannot save Herzegovina. It is as fairly out of his grasp as if destiny had settled it by a conference between the powers. Peace can be brought about only by the extinction of the Turkish authority; but if the disturbed provinces were once in the safe keeping of Austria, the powers might take leisurely a survey of the situation and provide for the necessities of the future.

Cabinet councils have been held in Downing street almost daily during the past week. Recently there have been reiterations of peaceful assurances by the Russian newspapers. There are, however, indications of an early intervention in Turkish affairs, such as is foreshadowed in the article of the *Times* this morning, according to an arrangement of the powers that participated in the treaty of Paris.

THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG SUMMONED TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 20—6 A. M.—The *Morning Post* publishes a report that the Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been suddenly summoned to Constantinople.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN MONUMENT.

FESTIVAL IN THE PALAIS DE L'INDUSTRIE IN PARIS IN AID OF THE PROPOSED MONUMENT IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—A grand and very successful fête was given to-day at the Palais de l'Industrie in the Champs Elysées by the Franco-American Union—the object being to give greater publicity to, and extend the subscriptions for, the scheme for a monument to Liberty in New-York Harbor. The committee of the Union was accompanied by several distinguished personages, who walked through the building examining the squarial objects exhibited. A brilliant concert followed, in which the band of the Republican Guard participated. Another concert, vocal as well as instrumental, was given. The Star-spangled Banner was sung amid great cheering. The fête terminated this evening with an illumination of the Palais de l'Industrie. A representation of the proposed monument formed a leading feature of the illumination. Minister Washburne, Consul General Torbert, Mr. Eaton, ex-Minister Sickles, the Marquis of Rochambeau, M. Alexis De Tocqueville, Oscar De Lafayette, several Deputies in the Assembly, representatives of the press, and altogether about six thousand spectators were present. The subscriptions are progressing very favorably. The Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Paris, and most of the lodges in France have subscribed liberally.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE SHREWSBURY MEETING—THE SHREWSBURY CUP WON BY PRODIGAL.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—To-day was the last day of the Shrewsbury meeting. The great feature of the day, and indeed nearly the last of the year, was the race for the Shrewsbury Cup, of 500 sovereigns in specie, added to a handicap of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeit; the second horse to save his stakes; about two miles; eighty-seven subscribers. Eleven horses started. The favorites were beaten, the race being won by Prodigal. The following is the summary:

Mr. Forrester's bk. h. Prodigal, by Outcast, out of Penitent's dam E., 6 years..... 1
Mr. W. S. Crawford's b. c. The Flying Scotchman, by Voltigeur, out of Borealis, 3 years... 2
Mr. J. Suarry's b. f. Lily Agnes, by Macaroni, out of Polly Agnes, 4 years..... 3
Mr. Chaplin's b. f. Stray Shot, by Toxophilite, out of Vaga, 3 years..... 0

The betting just previous to the start was as follows: Three to one against Stray Shot, six to one against Lily Agnes, seven to one against the Flying Scotchman, and twenty to one against Prodigal. The favorite, Stray Shot, ran sixth.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS SEEKING A TRUCE—EXHAUSTION AND DISORGANIZATION OF THE CARLISTS.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Nov. 19.—The Carlist General, Miret, is negotiating with the authorities of Puycerda with a view of submitting to King Alfonso.

All the intelligence received here indicates that the settlement of the war is inevitable, in consequence of the exhaustion and disorganization of the Carlists.

GERMANY.

LIST OF EXHIBITORS—A TRAIN FOR TRANSPORTING WOUNDED AND SICK.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The list of the German exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia next year numbers 1,140. The Presidents of the provinces, at the suggestion of the Empress, are collecting all articles connected with the treatment of the wounded in time of war. They will be exhibited together. One of the objects of interest will be a complete train fitted out expressly to transport the sick and wounded.

COUNT VON ARNIM GONE TO ITALY.

LONDON, Nov. 20—5:30 A. M.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says Count von Arnim has gone to Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HEAVY WEATHER—DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The weather has been tempestuous, and much damage to shipping is reported.

INDIA.

RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BARODA.

BOMBAY, Nov. 19.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has arrived at Baroda, where he was magnificently received by the new Guikwar.

ITALY.

DEATH OF A CARDINAL—PURCHASE OF RAILWAYS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

ROME, Nov. 19.—Cardinal Pietro di Silvestri is dead. He was born in Rovigo in 1803, and was elevated to the Cardinalate in 1858.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The *Evening Standard* to-day publishes a special dispatch from Rome which contains the following: "The terms for the purchase by Italy of the Upper Italian system of railway have been finally arranged. They will now be submitted to Parliament. The amount involved is about thirty-two millions pounds sterling.

THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

PAPERS ON APARTMENT HOUSES, BUILDING MATERIALS, AND SANITARY PLUMBING—CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—The morning session of the Convention of the American Institute of Architects was devoted to executive business, the features of which were the discussion of the system of contracts, and amendments to the by-laws. On the opening of the doors, Mr. John R. Nierusee read "Some Observations on the Apartment Houses of Vienna," which was received with much interest by the convention, and referred to the Publication Committee. Mr. Cluss, of Washington, presented a paper on the materials used in the construction of houses, combining wood, the various kinds of stone, and brick, as well as lime. This paper also treated of the warming and ventilation of houses, and showed that dampness will remain in the walls long after the buildings are occupied, because of the natural humidity of stone, and the water which necessarily enters into the construction when built of brick, in all cases preferring double walls, with an air space between them, and laid in cement under ground. The paper was accepted.

At the afternoon session the project of a bill to establish a bureau of architecture was referred to a committee, consisting of C. C. Haight, E. G. Lind, A. J. Bloor, Henry Van Brunt, Carl Pfeiffer, J. L. Smithmeyer, L. I. Scofield, J. U. Walter, P. B. Wright, Alfred Stone, and Albert C. Nash, to present and urge the same before Congress.

Mr. Pfeiffer read a paper on sewers and plumbing and the means to prevent sewer gas from entering and permeating the building. Mr. A. J. Bloor presented a paper on the construction of suburban or country homes. Both papers were accepted.

Mr. Bloor moved to refer to the several chapters the propriety of imposing upon junior members no other fee than that for initiation and granting certificates from one chapter to another. The motion was adopted. A motion that the Board of Trustees recommend the holding of the next institute in Philadelphia was adopted. Adjourned sine die.

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE—PROFESSIONAL, COLLEGE, AND AMATEUR CONTESTS—THE PRIZES AND OTHER DETAILS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 19, 1875.

The Regatta Committee of the Schuylkill Navy have just announced the programme for the grand regatta to be held here next year, under the auspices of the Centennial Commission, and which will be managed by the Schuylkill Navy and other clubs in this country. The races will be international, and open to all regularly organized boat clubs in the world, to be rowed in accordance with the rules of the National Amateur Rowing Association of the United States, the prizes to be a piece of plate each for fours, for pairs, for double, and for single sculls, and, in addition, medals to be presented to each man rowing in the race, to be of gold for the winning crew, for the second crew to be of silver, and the remainder of bronze.

The races proposed are an international college race for four-oared shells, open only to undergraduates, and an international graduates' race, for fours, open only to graduates of colleges or universities. Professional races will be held open to all crews throughout the world, for four-oared and single-scull shells, for suitable prizes. The races will be held between the 20th of August and the 15th of September, and the entries close on the 15th of July. The amateur races will be rowed one and a half miles straightaway. The professional races will be rowed three miles, one and a half miles and return.

An entrance fee of $25 will be charged for fours, $15 for pairs and doubles, and $10 for singles. This fee will be returned to all boats starting in the races, and is demanded as a guarantee of good faith in making the entry. Temporary boat-houses will be erected on the Schuylkill River.

Besides the above prizes the "Jury on Rowing," of the United States Centennial Commission, who will have an oversight of all the races, will award the diploma and medal of the Commission to the victors.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in Florida and Minnesota. The low barometer last night over Lake Superior has moved eastward to the Eastern British Provinces, accompanied by occasional snow and rain. Light rains have also fallen in the Middle Atlantic States, Ohio Valley, and Southern States east of the Mississippi. The temperature has fallen in the lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, and risen in the remaining districts. The rivers have continued slowly rising at Vicksburg, Helena, Memphis, and Paducah.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States falling barometer, south to west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rains followed in the latter by rising barometer and colder, west to north winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley rising barometer, winds mostly from west to north, colder and clearing weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, falling followed by rising barometer, variable winds, mostly from the north-east to south-east, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly followed in the northern portions by occasional snow.

For the lake region rising, followed by falling, barometer, north-west to north-east winds, generally colder, partly cloudy weather, and in the lower lake region possibly rain or snow.

For the Middle States, rising followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to north-east and south-east lower temperature, except in the southern portion, and partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by light rains.

For New-England, rising barometer, west to north winds, and colder, partly cloudy, weather.

For the canal region of northern Indiana, northern Ohio, and the north-western portions of Pennsylvania and New-York, temperature slightly below or near freezing Saturday night.

A CHARITABLE BEQUEST.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—H. H. Taylor, a wealthy citizen who died recently, left by his will, which was admitted to probate to-day, a handsome competence to his widow and children, and the remainder of his property, worth about $600,000, in trust to prominent men for any charitable purposes which they may decide on. If they cannot agree on its bestowal, it goes to the Home for the Friendless.

MR. WILSON'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Vice President Wilson's condition shows no material change. He slept well during last night. The doctor to-day ordered the discontinuance of quinine, and prescribed a mild tonic. He expects to be able to ride out to-morrow.

THE CHICAGO WALKING MATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 19.—At 1:40 P. M. to-day O'Leary had walked 392 miles and Weston 355.

At 11:45 o'clock to-night O'Leary had walked 425 miles and Weston 388.

FATALLY KICKED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 19.—Miss Mary Campbell, of East Hampton, sixty years of age, was fatally kicked by a horse on Tuesday, dying yesterday morning.

THE CANALS TO CLOSE DEC. 10.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The Canal Commissioners have passed a resolution to close the canals on the 10th of December next.

WASHINGTON.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

THE WHEELER COMPROMISE — SENATOR WEST'S ELECTION TO BE INVESTIGATED—THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—A private letter from a Conservative in New-Orleans was received here to-day, which gives an interesting account of the political situation in Louisiana. The writer says there is no desire to interfere with the Legislature as composed by the Wheeler compromise, which is being honestly adhered to by all parties. He says, however, there will probably be an investigation of the manner in which the election of Senator West was secured, and that the Conservatives expect to prove his election illegal. The subject of the next Gubernatorial election is talked of, and the letter says Warmoth will be a candidate for the Republican nomination, and that Kellogg is likely to come back to the Senate. The most important statement, however, is that first alluded to, concerning the Wheeler compromise, which has been proved already of the greatest value to the State and country.

THE WAR ON THE WHISKY RING.

PECUNIARY EVIDENCE OF ITS SUCCESS—TWO MILLION DOLLARS OF UNPAID TAXES SECURED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The magnitude of the success of the contest of Secretary Bristow with the Whisky Ring is shown by the results to date. The amount already assessed on distillers for unpaid taxes, most of which has been collected by distraint, the rest being secured by distillers' bonds, is $745,801. The value of the property now under proceedings for forfeiture, and against which the evidence is conclusive, is $1,145,365. This is in addition to fines, and suits on Gaugers' bonds and against rectifiers to recover double the amount of taxes. The amount which will ultimately be collected will undoubtedly reach $2,000,000. The officers of the department here think McDonald will certainly be convicted, but on the street there is, for some reason, a feeling of doubt about the jury; but the same doubt was expressed about the jury in the last case tried at Milwaukee. After twenty-four hours of deliberation the jury agreed on a verdict of guilty. This was a test case for the distillers, and was ably and most earnestly defended by ex-Senator Carpenter. The Government has now the prestige of first success in Milwaukee, and is reasonably sure of gaining the remainder of its cases there.

THE MISSING VOUCHERS.

ACTING THIRD AUDITOR GANGEWER'S DENIAL DISPOSED OF — THE VOUCHERS NOT ON FILE ON THURSDAY—MAJOR MENDELL'S ACCOUNTS UNSETTLED OWING TO THE ABSENCE OF THE VOUCHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Acting Third Auditor Gangewer, in a published card, denies the correctness of THE TIMES dispatch touching the abstraction of the eight-hour vouchers of Major Mendell, and says those vouchers are not missing from the files of the office. Mr. Gangewer is probably mistaken, for there is good foundation for the statement that those particular vouchers have not been a part of the files for the past two years, and they were not on file yesterday. It may be that the vouchers have not been lost exactly, but they have been repeatedly called for during the past two years and have never been produced; and, in consequence, the accounts of Major Mendell remain unsettled. The vouchers were taken from the file immediately after the return of the commission from the Pacific coast, and are believed to be now locked up in a private desk. The Third Auditor has not returned from Europe, and had this fact been known to your correspondent the first publication concerning these vouchers would have been deferred till Mr. Rutherford was at hand to defend himself.

DEPARTMENT NOTES.

THE REDUCTION OF EXPENSES IN COLLECTING THE REVENUE—THE INVESTIGATION IN THE SECOND CONTROLLER'S OFFICE—REDEMPTION OF GOLD NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Collectors of Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, and New-Orleans have been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the working expenses of their respective Custom-houses fifteen per cent., the reduction to begin Dec. 1. The manner of reduction is left to the Collectors. Positive reductions in all other Custom-houses will be directed by the Secretary. The cause for this action is the falling off in Customs receipts and the apparent deficiency in the appropriations for collections, as has been already explained in THE TIMES dispatches.

All the voluminous documentary evidence in the Sugg Fort and Witowski cases is now in possession of the Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the Second Controller's office, and the commission have held two sessions of three hours each, one last night and another to-day. Another meeting will be held to-night, the intention being to hurry the investigation as rapidly as practicable. The reading of the papers in the Sugg Fort case is the subject of present attention, and that case will have the first consideration. No witnesses have yet been summoned.

The Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco was to-day authorized by telegram from the Treasury Department to redeem $40,000 of the circulating notes of the First National Gold Bank of Petaluma, Cal.

The Internal Revenue office has recently had under consideration charges affecting the official standing of Col. Young, the Collector for the Fourth Internal Revenue District of North Carolina, against whose retention in office opposition had been made, but upon reference of the complaints to the Supervisor for the section embracing Col. Young's district a report was received of such character as determined that offices in favor of the retention of Col. Young in the revenue service. It was discovered in the investigation, however, that several near relatives of the Collector were holding office under him, and recently the Commissioner has sent a letter to him declaring that such nepotism is not approved by the department, and that it will be necessary for him to make certain dismissals.

George B. Dixon was to-day appointed Store-keeper for the Thirtieth District of New-York.

THE REVENUES.

INCREASE OF CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE IN NOVEMBER OVER LAST YEAR—SOURCES OF THE INCREASE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—From July 1 to Oct. 31 there was a falling off in the Customs receipts, probably to the extent of three millions of dollars, as compared with corresponding months of last year; but this month the receipts are much larger than they were for the first nineteen days of November, 1874. The internal revenue receipts show an increase for July, August, September, and October of this year, as compared with the corresponding months of last year, of $2,400,199, and it is expected that the increase for the present month of November, as compared with November of 1874, will be $1,500,000. The increase in the receipts from the increased tax on distilled spirits from seventy to ninety cents a gallon has not been so large as was anticipated, but there has been an increase of receipts from tobacco and snuff, owing to the change of tax from twenty to twenty-four cents a pound on those articles.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

ASSIGNMENTS OF OFFICERS—MEDAL OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS TO THE TUSCARORA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Major H. M. Enos, Quartermaster; Assistant Surgeon Frank Reynolds, Capts. C. F. Trowbridge, Second Infantry; C. B. Atchinson, Fourteenth Infantry; T. L. Brent, Third Cavalry; S. E. Armstrong, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieuts. D. I. Ezekiel, Fourth Infantry; A. R. Jones and George Duff, First Infantry; C. P. McTaggart, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieuts. W. H. Miller, Ninth Infantry, and E. A. Benjamin, Third Infantry, have been ordered to report by letter to Col. W. H. Emory, President of the Retiring Board, in session in this city, to hold themselves in readiness to appear before that board for examination when summoned.

Ensigns John C. Fremont, R. H. McLean, B. F. Rinehart, and Charles R. Miles are ordered to the Powhatan; Sailmaker H. W. Frankland, to the receiving-ship Relief, at Washington, D. C. Master B. H. Buckingham has reported his return home, having been detached from the Alaska, European Station, and has been placed on waiting orders.

A handsome bronze medal and diploma were received at the Navy Department this morning from the Geographical Society of Paris, to be awarded to the officers of the United States steamer Tuscarora as a recognition of their services in making deep sea soundings in the Pacific.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

GEN. SHERMAN DENIES HAVING HAD CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Gen. Sherman states that the dispatch asserting that the wires between St. Louis and Washington were held all day Friday for official correspondence between the President and himself had no foundation in fact. There had been no correspondence that day. He says he has not been consulted about our foreign relations; he does not think war with Spain probable; and thinks that the last note from Madrid will be satisfactory to the Government at Washington.

A PRIVATE LETTER FROM MR. CUSHING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—A private letter was received to-day by a Cabinet officer from Minister Cushing direct from Madrid, in which he alludes generally to European topics and other matters, but makes no allusion whatever to any causes which would have a tendency to disturb the peace now existing between Spain and the United States. This letter was read to the President.

THE NAVAL PREPARATIONS — OPINIONS IN NAVAL CIRCLES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—It is said in naval circles that the repair and preparation of vessels have no more reference to Spanish affairs than to those of any other country. There is no excitement here concerning Spain or Cuba. The President some time ago, while conversing on Cuban affairs, merely referred to what he heretofore said in his annual Messages, but gave no intimation as to what he should say on the same subject in his next Message to Congress.

The United States steamer Hartford, which was put in commission at New-York yesterday, will be ordered to relieve the Worcester as flag-ship of the North Atlantic Station.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Orders have been transmitted from the Navy Department to the commandant at the Philadelphia Navy-yard to hurry along the completion and equipment of the new sloops-of-war lying in the Delaware, and to put a number of monitors in readiness for service.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A SCHOONER STRUCK BY LIGHTNING — A CAPTAIN DROWNED—OTHER DISASTERS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19.—The bark Svalen, (Norwegian,) before reported spoken Nov. 7, dismasted, &c., which arrived at Baltimore to-day from Copenhagen, was struck by lightning Nov. 5, in latitude 36°, longitude 71° 30', and had her foreriging, bowsprit, main topgallantmast and mizzentopmast carried away.

The schooner Scotia, (British,) Capt. Crapaud, from Prince Edward Island for Havana, put into Port Mulgrave Nov. 18, with loss of foresail and gaff.

A schooner, supposed to be the Vigilance, (of Miramichi,) is ashore at Grant's Cove, Nova Scotia.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—Capt. Harry Stark, of the schooner Maggie Dell, was knocked overboard by the mainboom and drowned while the schooner was entering Luddington Harbor last evening. He lived in Chicago.

The schooner A. M. Burs struck a pier at Manistee this morning, filled, and sunk inside the harbor.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—A Newport (R. I.) special dispatch says the schooner Robin, Capt. Warren, of Millbridge, Me., from Hoboken, with 210 tons of coal for New-Bedford, struck the Whale Rock in the west passage last night and immediately sunk. The light-house keeper rescued the crew. The vessel lies in a dangerous position for navigation.

ST. GEORGE, Ontario, Nov. 19.—The Captain of the schooner Laura reports having passed through portions of the wreck of a vessel off Goderich yesterday. The top of the cabin, a portion of the deck and bulwarks, and other articles were floating around, indicating that some large vessel had recently foundered. The yawl of the schooner J. B. Morrill, of Milwaukee, drifted ashore below here on Wednesday last.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The bark Star King, which was ashore on Cape Cod, has been condemned. All her cargo was saved and forwarded to Boston.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Signal Service observer at Sandy Hook reports the brig Antilles, reported ashore on the 17th, is being stripped, and will probably be a total loss.

EXECUTION OF JOHN CLARK.

JOHN CLARK HANGED YESTERDAY—HE MEETS HIS FATE FIRMLY BUT WITHOUT CONFESSING.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 19.—John Clark, the murderer of John Trevor, was hanged in the jail-yard here at 11 o'clock this morning. He slept a little last night and ate a hearty breakfast this morning. He conversed with those about him with apparent unconcern, and when the time came for the execution marched to the scaffold with steady steps, smoking a cigar. He seated himself on the drop, and, throwing away the cigar, listened to the reading of the death-warrant and the prayer of the clergyman without betraying a sign of emotion. When directed to stand he did so, erect and firm. There was no unusual quiver of the lips or eyes as he spoke to those about him. He shook hands with them, smilingly. The Sheriff asked him if he had anything to say. He replied nothing, except that he had not had a fair trial. He asked the Sheriff if he had received anything concerning his case, and was informed in the negative. He then stepped back, his legs and arms were pinioned, the rope and black cap adjusted, and the next moment the drop fell. The usual muscular struggles were visible, and in about half an hour he was pronounced dead.

Clark made no confession of past crimes, but addressed a note to the widow of Trevor, saying that he had atoned for his crime with his life, had made peace with God, and asked her forgiveness.

After Clark's body was cut down an attempt was made by his friends to resuscitate him, but without success.

THE ST. LOUIS WHISKY RING

TESTIMONY OF ITS TOOLS.

BRIBED GAUGERS TELLING THE STORY OF THEIR OWN CORRUPTION—THE DAILY WORKINGS OF THE RING—CLOSE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE—THE WEAKNESS OF THE DEFENSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—There is no abatement in the Whisky Ring excitement here. It is the absorbing topic of conversation. When the McDonald case was resumed this morning there was not a foot of standing room left in the court-room, the audience being made up largely of the most prominent business men and officials in the city. The evidence which was adduced to-day was not so direct as that of yesterday against the defendant, Gen. McDonald, but it was of great value and interest in showing the manner in which the gigantic frauds were, for such a long period, practiced on the Government.

A BOOK-KEEPER WHO WAS IN THE WAY.

The first witness examined was Joseph Gross, who testified as follows: I have resided in St. Louis for fifteen years; I was recently employed as book-keeper for John Busby; from the latter part of April to July, 1874, I kept the accounts, and paid out the money; we ran "crooked" from the time we opened, in April, 1874, till I left; we ran 311 barrels between April 1 and July 1, 1874; we sent the "crooked" whisky to Bernecke, Teuschor, and to the Boston Whisky Company; we shipped the whisky in the mornings, and had the stamps returned; all three houses returned us stamps; we never used stamps more than twice; I had very little conversation with Busby about it, but of course he knew what was going on; our Gangers were McFall and Thomas, and our Storekeepers were Olmstedt and Jones; I used to pay the money on "crooked" whisky to Fitzroy; the amounts were as follows: May 16, $200; May 30, $468 90; June 5, $869 05; June 15, $1,297 45; total, $3,815 25; I was discharged by order of Collector Maguire; I don't know why I was discharged; Busby said Maguire told him the Ring couldn't be formed unless I left; I used to talk with Curran occasionally about the business; Fitzroy used to come and talk to the Storekeepers, and from them learn the amount of "crooked" manufactured by us; he would then make out his bill and present it; under his instructions I used to take the money down to the New-York Jewelry Store, on Olive street, between Third and Fourth streets; Busby paid him the first $200 and I paid the rest at the place stated; I paid the money under instructions of Busby; I know nothing about the operations of the distillery after I left; I could not learn why I was discharged; I drove Busby home one night and he told me not to get angry, but he had met Maguire that day, and he (Maguire) told him I was in the way, and had to quit; Busby said that Fitzroy sometimes complained of the amount we paid him.

AN EX-GAUGER'S EXPERIENCE.

John McFall, the Gauger who wrote such a high-sounding letter to the President last Summer, asserting his innocence and honesty in eloquent and poetic terms, was the next witness introduced, and his testimony was as follows: I have resided in St. Louis twenty-one years; I have been a United States Gauger during the past year at Curran's, Chouteau's, Ulrici's, Bernecke's, Quinllu's, O'Hara's, and other houses; I have had conversations with Everest, Fitzroy, and Joyce about "crooked" business; the first conversation I had with Everest was about bringing him money on "crooked" from Chouteau's distillery; the amount was always fixed upon by Thorpe, and I carried it to Everest; at Curran's I never handled the money; when I first went there he was running "straight," but afterward, when Busby ran the place, it ran "crooked;" I was at Ulrici's about a month before they manufactured "crooked;" I was instructed by Joyce to let them run; Ulrici told me he had more to lose than I had; I told him I thought not, as I had my all involved; he said he risked his whole property; finally I agreed to follow his instructions; we ran "crooked" a while, and then stopped till Fall; I was at Ulrici's when the seizure was made; after that I went to the rectifying-house to work, and had my gauging done by a deputy, who was a brother of Everest; before this trouble commenced I talked very little with the Gaugers and Storekeepers, but since I was indicted they all have been to see me; before that we all kept our business to ourselves; McDonald came to me once since I was indicted and asked me if I remembered the day he visited Busby's distillery; that was all the talk I had with him.

THE WAGES OF DISHONEST GAUGERS.

The Gaugers and Storekeepers received $1 to $2 per barrel on "crooked;" money was sent by the Ring to the distillery in a little envelope; the "crooked" was sent off in an open manner, sometimes without stamps and in broad daylight; I understood from Joyce that "crooked" money was being raised to send to Washington; I don't know to whom; I understood it was for political purposes; at Busby's I held off a long time before going in, and at Ulrici's the same way but I was assured that it was safe, and that distillers had been doing it for some time, so I went into it; I never heard anything about the Ring proper until after the trouble; I never collected money from the rectifiers; Bevis & Frazer paid, I think, to Everest; I handled the money at Busby's, Ulrici's, and Chouteau's; I talked some to Engelke and Bernecke while gauging for them about the "crooked" business; I did not talk to any of the other rectifiers; I permitted my Deputy to use my name; a young man was at Bernecke's that used to work under Leavenworth; he did my work there, and in the evening I signed what he said was right; I sometimes did not make reports for two or three days; I had no way of knowing whether I was paid enough by the Ring or not, not having any way of keeping account of the barrels; I don't think I ever got anything from the rectifiers' houses; they, however, paid my deputies five cents per gallon; not desiring to wait till I could come and gauge, I used to sign "dumpers" that my deputies made out and told me were all right. The witness was not cross-examined.

THE CITY GAUGER'S TESTIMONY.

Testimony of William J. Bassett: I have resided in St. Louis three years, and for two years I acted as City Gauger; I was assigned to Bevis & Frazer's rectifying-house, then to Teuscher's distillery, then to a half-dozen wholesale houses, and for a time at Derby & Day's rectifying-house; at Bevis & Frazer's we ran "straight" for three or four months, and about the last of September we began to run "crooked;" sometimes I would destroy the stamps on a portion of a lot of barrels, as required to do, and would leave the balance; Bevis told me that all of the distilleries and rectifying-houses were running "crooked;" after several months I went to Teuscher's distillery, where the same kind of work was done; I talked to Joyce about this time, and he told me that whatever was done there would be done with the consent of the Storekeeper, Mr. Murray, and I should know nothing about it; Mr. Everest told me that I had to work "crooked," or lose my position at the distilleries.

HOW HE WAS PAID.

I was paid $2 per barrel on illicit whisky; the Storekeeper kept the account at Teuscher's and at Jouett's; he kept it himself; my money was generally put in my overcoat pocket in the office up stairs, in an envelope, with my initials on it, and sometimes inside my desk; I sometimes found $100, and sometimes $200; there was no day fixed for payment, and I never knew when to expect it; at Teuscher's and Jouett's the money was handed me by the storekeeper.

THE DEFENSE RELYING ON PREVIOUS GOOD CHARACTER.

After the examination of Bassett had been concluded, the District Attorney, to the surprise of everybody, announced that the evidence for the Government had closed. The attorneys for the defendants waived their opening argument, and proceeded to the examination of witnesses. From the character of these witnesses and the character of their testimony, it appears that the defense expect to rely entirely upon the previous good character of the accused.

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE STAND.

Gen. Sherman was the first witness put upon the stand, and he said: I am General of the Army of the United States; I know Gen. John McDonald, and have known him since 1861; I knew his reputation previous to this indictment, and it was good. On cross-examination, however, Gen. Sherman acknowledged that he knew but little of McDonald from 1861 to 1874, and could not say definitely, of personal observation, what his reputation was during that period.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Six other witnesses testified to McDonald's previous good character. The last witness examined this afternoon was Henry C. Rogers, Deputy Internal Revenue Commissioner. His testimony was not considered favorable to McDonald. He said that on one occasion two Revenue Agents, Hoag and Brooks, had been detailed to go to St. Louis and make an inspection of the distilleries. None of the local revenue officers at St. Louis had been officially apprised of their going, but by some means Supervisor McDonald found it out and came to Washington and called on Rogers at his office, and in strong terms objected to revenue agents being sent to St. Louis to ferret out frauds without letting the local officers know about it, and that he should be notified of such visits in order that he might assist in the investigation.

William McKee will be on the stand to-morrow as a witness for McDonald, and some interesting developments are expected, as it is anticipated that he will take advantage of the occasion to vindicate himself. Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees has been retained to make the closing speech for the defendant, and for that reason is a close attendant upon the trial. It was learned to-day that J. H. Concannon, who was the deputy of United States Collector Ford, and who was one of the principal managers of the Ring, became insane last Saturday and is now confined in a lunatic asylum. The Government expected some important testimony from him.

Indictments were found yesterday against Revenue Agents Hoag and Brashier. Indictments of other officials and distillers are expected to-morrow. It now appears that Col. Joyce did make an effort to leave the country last Summer, while under bonds. He made a hurried trip from Green Bay, Wis., to New-York, and was in the act of stepping on a Liverpool steamer when he was touched on the arm by a detective, who had shadowed him all the way, and informed that it was useless to try to get away, as he would be arrested if he attempted to leave the United States. Gen. McDonald said to-day to a friend that he was sensible of the fact that detectives were shadowing him. Two new Treasury detectives arrived here yesterday, A. M. Mason and J. M. Butler.

MR. MEGRUE ISSUES A CARD AND DENIES THE IMPLICATION OF CERTAIN WASHINGTON OFFICIALS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—The following card is published this morning:

The names of many Washington officials and parties have been mentioned as being connected with the Whisky Ring, through or with me, in St. Louis. I desire to say that neither Gen. Babcock, Orville Grant, Col. Casey, Commissioner Douglass, Col. Holt, Col. Luckey, nor any other officials or citizens of Washington have to my knowledge, either directly or indirectly, been connected in any way with the Ring, with the exception of William O. Avery. I make this statement in simple justice to any of the parties named.

C. G. MEGRUE.

WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED YESTERDAY—OTHER BUSINESS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND ADJOURNMENT.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—In the Women's National Temperance Convention to-day a series of resolutions were reported and adopted recommending Gospel temperance prayer-meetings, cheap lunch and lodging-houses, free reading-rooms, temperance reform clubs, and similar means to be adopted, together with a continuous individual effort with individuals for the reclamation of inebriates and drinking classes; urging American women to train their children to avoid intoxicating liquors; pledging the support of the union to all temperance organizations; asking aid of the ministry and churches in the work; calling on women everywhere to assist in the movement; expressing gratitude to Almighty God that Secretary Bristow has successfully exposed the corruptions of the Whisky Ring; recognizing the statesmanship of the Postmaster General in removing from his department all assistants addicted to alcoholic beverages; recommending each State to memorialize Congress upon the appointment of a National Committee of Surgery to investigate and report the effects of the liquor traffic, and that it shall prohibit such traffic in the District of Columbia and the Territories; and asking that the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic be submitted to all adult citizens of the country, irrespective of sex, as a means of protecting women, their children, and homes from the ravages of rum power. A resolution condemning the use of fermented wine in sacrament caused an earnest debate, and created some confusion in the offers of substitutes and amendments. One lady proposed that a few minutes be spent in silent prayer, at the end of which time a verse of a familiar hymn was sung, and the convention was released from its tangle and the resolution recommitted.

A plan for juvenile organization was adopted.

Committees on the Centennial and on the Woman's International Temperance Convention were appointed.

Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, of Philadelphia, was unanimously re-elected President, with twenty-two Vice Presidents. Miss Frances E. Willard, of Illinois, was elected Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. S. K. Leavitt, of Ohio, Treasurer. The time of the annual meeting was changed to October, and the convention adjourned sine die.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 19.—The Executive Committee of the International Association for the Protection of Game and Fish, met here to-day, at which standing committees were announced. A report was read giving the origin, object, and progress of the association; also an important communication from Mr. Whitcher, the Dominion Fish Commissioner, illustrating the necessity of co-operation or uniform laws.

A SOFT-MONEY DECLARATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—The soft-money men of this city, to the number of 3,000, have signed a declaration for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, and the permanent retirement of all national bank notes, and the substitution therefor of national legal-tender paper money; the refunding of at least a portion of the present national bonded debt into 3.65 interconvertible bonds. They also unite in a call for a mass-meeting to be held at Indianapolis Dec. 1, 1875, in furtherance of these demands.

A NEW-YORK GAMBLER'S END.

MILFORD, Penn., Nov. 19.—The burglar shot dead by William H. Searing while endeavoring to open the Oxford Iron Company's safe, in Warren County, N. J., on the night of Oct. 23, has been identified as Ned Hughes, a notorious gambler, who at one time kept a gambling-house in Fourth avenue, New-York City.

EXECUTION IN LOUISIANA.

COUSHATTA, La., Nov. 19.—Henry Nicholson was hanged here at noon to-day for the murder of Marcus Young, a Jewish peddler. He protested his innocence. His brother, who was also under sentence of death for the same murder, escaped a few weeks since.

HEAVY SNOW-STORM IN WYOMING.

the Goodsells decided to start an illustrated paper, to be called the *Daily Graphic*. They obtained the necessary capital from some innocent victims in Canada, who doubtless took the Goodsells for respectable men.

Just before the new paper appeared, a man called upon the Spanish Consul in this City, and offered to support the cause of the Spanish Government against Cuba for the sum of $18,000 a year. He said a paper was to be established owned by Canadians. The offer was declined, and it is an odd coincidence that Canadians are said to own the *Graphic*, and that the paper has always "supported" the Cuban cause.

The first number of Goodsells' new "organ" came out on March 5, 1873, and was devoted to a series of horribly botched "sketches" of the ceremonies attendant upon the second inauguration of President Grant. The thing fell so undisguisedly flat that the publishers were at their wit's end to find some profitable humbug by which they might keep the enterprise afloat. Balloons and "balloonists" were then favorite topics with the public, and the Goodsells determined to eclipse Barnum in an enterprise which could not fail to be profitable.

The "*Graphic* balloon" a swindle was put in motion, and as it was Summer time, and the public had nothing to do save to look out for the newest and freshest novelties, the bait took, and, for a time, the *Graphic* and its wonderful gas bag were the talk of the country. An agreement was entered into with Prof. John Wise, whereby the Goodsells promised to construct and equip a cotton balloon of unprecedented magnitude, which, if it held together and could be induced to leave the ground, and there was, furthermore, an "easterly air current" strong enough to carry it across the Atlantic, would not fail to immortalize the names and fill the pockets of all connected with it. A sewing-machine company up town was engaged to manufacture the balloon, the cloth, the much-puffed India-gauze muslin, being supplied by a down-town dry-goods firm at a price unprecedentedly low. Everything in any way connected with the affair was purchased with a single eye to cheapness, the *Graphic* meanwhile being filled with puffs of the "extravagant liberality" and "unwonted foresight" of its owners. "Foresight" they certainly had, and probably no men were more "liberal" to themselves, but anything like common honesty, decency, or regard for the rights of others, was as far from their thoughts as their balloon scheme was from success.

The mammoth "air-ship" was transported to the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, where for several days it was put on exhibition at a charge to the public of fifty cents a head. When the eventful day came, thousands thronged to witness the departure, although it had been announced that the principal aeronaut had vindicated his name and reputation by withdrawing from the egregious fraud at the eleventh hour. There was no lack of apparent volunteers, however, so that the proceedings went on just the same. At a given signal the gas was turned on, and in the presence of an admiring audience, whose combined entrance fees could not have been less than $15,000, the work of inflation was commenced. For hours the gas continued to pour into the balloon in volumes, and for hours the flimsy cotton continued to rattle and chafe against the cheap tar cordage which had been used instead of netting. Suddenly a loud report was heard, a huge rent appeared in the centre of the "air-ship," and in a few moments the rotten gas-bag had collapsed to its original dimensions. Like all other enterprises in which that worthy couple had been interested, the great balloon swindle was an imposture from beginning to end; but with their usual luck they made money out of it. And the public thought none the worse of them for carrying out an impudent cheat. They were generally pronounced to be "quite smart" men.

Of late the accomplished brothers have succeeded in drawing new attention to their enterprise by a series of "Sketches of American Cities," which are almost as remarkable in their way as the great balloon scheme. Agents of the *Graphic* are sent out to some unfortunate city, and all the principal shop-keepers, tradesmen, manufacturers, and real estate owners are solicited for advertisements. In order to gild the pill, the agent states that his employers are preparing a grand extra entitled "Skowhegan Illustrated," in which the tradesman's, manufacturer's, or what not's particular place of business, and even his residence will appear in a conspicuous place. "Give us so much, and we will publish a good puff of you; refuse, and"—the rest is left to the imagination. As a rule, the storekeeper swallows the bait. We hope that, after this exposure he will not be quite so foolish. What sort of "illustrated, extra" the *Graphic* usually publishes may be inferred from a recent number of the *Commercial Advertiser* of Buffalo, of a date shortly after the appearance of an unusually hideous pictorial libel on that flourishing city:

"With all the predisposition in the world to say ever so many good things about the 'Buffalo Illustrated' extra number of the New-York *Graphic*, truth forbids our giving it a single word of praise, except, perhaps, in regard to the descriptive matter. But the local illustrations are, all of them, simply atrocious. And, bad as they are, individually, they are made much worse, collectively, by the wretched taste displayed in their arrangement upon the pages. To be brief, the numerous faults of building are additional purposes. Instead of deserving its title of 'Buffalo Illustrated,' it might more fairly be styled a 'Pictorial Libel upon Buffalo.' There is hardly a sketch which gives a correct idea of the original object. Every structure is represented upon a scale different from that of any of the others, so that it is impossible for the straitzer to get the faintest notion of their relative proportions. Thus, the largest buildings look the smallest, and *vice versa*. How confusing this is, especially when looking at the fine dwellings displayed, will be seen from a single glance at the paper by every observer who is at all familiar with the city.

* * * * *

For the rest, as we intimated at the beginning, this long-looked-for, loudly-heralded 'Buffalo Illustrated' extra number of the New-York *Graphic* is worse than a failure. We say so, because we honestly think that if it were not a failure it would be a swindle."

Of course it was a swindle, and was designed to be so from the first. It is only astonishing that men like the Goodsells should be able to carry on a systematic imposture without finding the least impediment in their way.

Similar insulting cartoons of Norwalk, Conn., Newark, N. J., and other prominent places in the neighborhood of the Metropolis have appeared in the *Graphic* from time to time during the past two years. This, however, is only one of the many expedients to which its proprietors have resorted for the purpose of "raising the wind." Among the number is the dodge of first assailing, and then, on the receipt of a sufficient "consideration," defending, any successful fraud or swindle which has the means to pay roundly for "vindication." In this way the *Graphic* has attacked and defended such notorious jobs as the McMurdy "Industrial" Exhibition, the Fifty-ninth Street Abattoir, and other kindred rascalities. At the same time its insurance notices have not been neglected. For months past the *Spectator* has been crowded to its utmost with similar assaults on various insurance companies and interests. In the majority of these instances, the thinly-disguised demand has met with a prompt response. In a recent case, however, it signally failed. The *Spectator*, with characteristic impudence, had libeled a wealthy insurance agency, and the head of the firm determined on satisfaction. The result was the libel suit of Rhodes versus Goodsell, in which Mr. James A. Rhodes, of No. 157 Broadway, lays his damages at $30,000. The details of this suit have already been published in THE TIMES, and the interest felt in its result among insurance people, and the victims of the Goodsells generally is widespread.

The *Graphic* has also endeavored to levy toll on various Wall street operators but as it failed to receive the response looked for, it now is playing the virtuous role, and its starving artists caricature Mr. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, and others with great regularity. If either of these "operators" will make the Goodsells a private visit, it is quite certain that they will be only too happy to turn their "artists" into a different field. In Washington the Goodsells have been more successful, for they have induced the Department of Internal Revenue to hand them over the contract for printing stamps on checks, drafts, &c. Thus they appear as "Government printers." How the contract was obtained is a mystery which has yet to be cleared up.

Many of the foregoing facts have long been known to the Western public, the career of the Goodsell brothers having been chiefly exposed in the columns of the Western newspaper press. It is well that the public of this and other cities should be enlightened as to the true character and reputation of two of the most accomplished adventurers who have ever disgraced the press of the Metropolis.

The stock of the *Graphic* is now quoted in Montreal at 13! But the managers are growing richer and richer hour by hour.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE BANKRUPT FIRM OF VYSE & CO.—OTHER FAILURES.

The proceedings on the part of the principal creditors to throw Vyse & Co., straw goods, of No. 537 Broadway, who failed last June, into bankruptcy having been successful, an expert for the creditors has prepared a statement of the claims against the firm. There are 151 creditors, whose claims exceed $250. The following are the names of the principal creditors, with the amounts of their claims: Vyse, Sons & Co., $107,439 65; Albinola & Bailey, $103,879 40; Metropolitan National Bank, $47,058 74; C. Dord & Co., $37,667 60; H. Weckerlin, $32,095 36; J. S. Plummer & Co., $24,175 97; Oliver Carpenter, $15,271 38; Pleitman & Co., $14,309 33; Maria Bleba, $12,000; Willets & Co., $10,921 75; L. Weddigen & Co., $10,871; John J. Merisn, $10,284 84; Albert C. Hodges, $9,281 51; German-American Bank, $8,984 83; J. S. Rockwell & Co., $8,549; John Zimmerman & Co., $7,460 57; Chemical National Bank, $6,106 07; Perez & Obarrio, $5,628 32; F. E. Hartshorn, $5,341 02; Harris & Russak, $4,848 25; Maitland, Phelps & Co., $4,725 50; Richard Iselin, $4,347 95; Haight, Halsey & Co., $4,035 88. The total amount of the debts is estimated at $1,525,000, and the assets are placed at $350,000.

Claims to the amount of $30,000 have been filed against Secor & Son, the proprietors of the Union Iron Works at the foot of East Twentieth street, who failed a few weeks ago. The principal creditors are: A. E. Warner & Son, $11,428 55; William H. Higgins, $4,454 05; Daniel F. Cooney, $3,891 95; James H. Holdane, $3,800; Lyons & Bunn, $2,000; Jackson Chase, $911 02; M. S. Savage, $850.

At a meeting of the creditors of Granville B. Smith, a broker of No. 145 Broadway, held yesterday at the office of James E. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, John H. Platt, of No. 40 Wall street, was chosen assignee.

Daniel V. Arguimban, of No. 29 South William street, has been appointed assignee in bankruptcy of Johnson & Dessau, importers, of No. 107 Liberty street, who failed last month.

S. M. Beard & Co., coffees, of No. 279 Front street, who suspended recently, have made a settlement with their creditors on the basis of sixty cents on a dollar, five per cent. cash, and the balance in monthly installments.

The creditors of John Kern, trimmings, No. 257 Canal street, have agreed to accept twenty-five cents on the dollar.

Rosenheim & Libman, of No. 406 Broadway, and No. 94 Bowery, one of the largest lace and fancy goods houses in the City, suspended yesterday. They are making up a statement of their assets and liabilities.

The Union Braiding Works failed yesterday.

Philip B. & Dennis B. Martin yesterday made an assignment to John Hartley.

Mahon & Murray, dealers in peddlers' supplies, of No. 88 Spring street, made an assignment yesterday.

Ward, Dickson & Co., importers of fancy goods, No. 296 Broadway, who failed recently, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Mr. Whiting. The affairs of the old firm are in liquidation in the hands of an assignee. Mr. Whiting is the son of the senior member of the firm of Whiting, Young & Warren.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—The *Commercial Bulletin* reports the following list of failures and suspensions: H. Jacobs & Sons, wholesale provisions; A. & A. Jacobs, provisions; C. W. Martin, leather, and M. Plumstead, Jr., flour, all of Boston; H. H. King, boots and shoes, Calais, Me.; F. W. Adams, cassimeres, Glendale, Mass; J. B. Lawrence & Co., furniture, Worcester; E. T. Elden & Co., dry goods, Portland, Me.; J. M. Gilman, shoe manufacturer. A meeting of the creditors of B. F. Phillips, of South Adams, Mass., the heavy woolen manufacturer who recently failed, is called for Tuesday. The firm owe Boston parties $15,000; a Troy (N. Y.) firm $18,000, and the total liabilities will exceed probably $200,000. The liabilities of H. H. Chamberlin, wool merchant, of Worcester, are reported at $215,000, principally to New-York and Philadelphia houses. Mr. Chamberlin is a creditor of B. F. Phillips, above mentioned. The total liabilities of A. Appell, clothing, of Boston, are found to be about $22,000, principally to Boston and New-York houses. It is thought he will pay fifty cents on the dollar.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

THE CASE OF CHIEF CLERK HAWLEY—FINES, ORDERS, AND TRANSFERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Commissioner Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, announced that the committee had made a full and impartial investigation into the allegations of improper conduct brought against Chief Clerk Seth C. Hawley in the evidence taken before the Legislative Committee on Crime. Gen. Smith then read the report of the committee, which is as follows: "That there is nothing in the evidence to show that Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk, was guilty of any criminal or unlawful conduct with reference to the matters in question, or was knowing to the fact that any member of the Police force did any work for him on any other than 'off days;' that there is no evidence to show that any forage or feed for horses belonging to the Police Department ever found its way into the possession of Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk; that irregularities were committed in the matter of labor done for Mr. Hawley by members of the Police force at hours when they should have been on police duty, but that this was done expressly by the orders of the then Captain of the precinct, and that without such orders the irregularities could not have been committed, and the committee desire to express the opinion that the employment of members of the Police force for private purposes, whether on off days or otherwise, by persons connected with the department is extremely injudicious and reprehensible, and should never be done." Gen. Smith moved the adoption of the report. Commissioner Voorhis seconding the motion alluded to Mr. Hawley's long and faithful services in the department, his unblemished character, and the confident trust the members of the board had in his integrity. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted. Patrolmen Terence Short, of the Nineteenth, Moses Dolan, of the 30th, and Oscar F. Egert, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, were discharged from the department for improper conduct. Capt. Ward, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was fined fifteen days' pay for giving a permit to drive cattle in violation of the rules of the board. Roundsman James Stewart was transferred from the Twenty-third to the Fifteenth Precinct, and Roundsman Gallagher from the Fifteenth to the Twenty-third Precinct. Acting Sergt. Fawcett was transferred from the Eighteenth to the Twenty-first Precinct. The board then adjourned.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Hazard Elevator at Buffalo was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Also the Excelsior Transfer Elevator. There were only 13,000 bushels of wheat in the Excelsior. The following are the losses sustained and the insurance by the fire at Buffalo this morning: Hazard's Elevator and Dryer—loss, $125,000; the former is insured in the Lorillart for $1,000; Virginia Fire and Marine, $1,000; Citizens', of Newark, $1,000; St. Joseph, $1,000; Brewers' and Maltsters', $1,500; Buffalo, $500; Mechanics and Traders', $1,500; Amazon, $500; Westchester, $1,000; St. Paul, $2,500; Lycoming, $1,150; People's, of Trenton, $2,000; North British and Maine, $2,500; Capital City, $1,000; American, $1,000; Traders', of Chicago, $2,000; Western Assurance, $1,500; Royal of Liverpool, $1,500; British American, $2,000; Pennsylvania, $1,500; Bangor, $1,500; Manhattan, $1,500; Tradesmen's, $1,500, and the dryer in the Lancaster for $2,500; Home of Columbus, $1,500; Old Dominion, $1,000; Buffalo, $500; St. Joseph, $1,000; Amazon, $2,000; Lorillard, $1,500; Mechanics and Traders', $1,000; Citizens', $1,500; People's, of Tennessee, $2,000; New-York Central, $850; Westchester, $1,500; Toledo Fire and Marine, $1,500; total, $51,500. The loss on the Excelsior elevator is $15,000; insured for $10,000, and on the grain $17,000; fully insured. Both elevators belonged to the Hazard estate. An insurance of $15,000 on the Hazard elevator expired on the 15th inst., and was not renewed. It was built in 1867, and had a capacity for 250,000 bushels.

The mill owned by the Iowa Lumber Company, situated three miles from Dubuque, Iowa, was burned Thursday night. Fully two million feet of lumber were also consumed. The loss on the mill is $25,000 and on the lumber $40,000. Most of the lumber was owned by Ingram, Kennedy & Day.

A new house in process of erection on Shelton avenue, Jamaica, L. I., belonging to Mr. Felix Bogue, was destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock on Thursday night. There had been no fire about the premises, and there is no doubt that the house was set on fire. Loss, about one thousand dollars; uninsured.

Mr. Charles N. Archibald's barn, at the Otter Pond, near Sag Harbor, was destroyed by fire, with its contents, on Thursday evening. While in the barn with a lantern, taking care of his horses, the hay was fired. The fire was thought to be subdued, but it broke out again. Partially insured.

A steam tannery at Moncton, N. S., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $25,000, and the insurance $15,000.

A man, believed to be Samuel Booth, of Woonsocket, was found dead in a gutter, at Slatersville, R. I., yesterday afternoon.

SUICIDE AT A FUNERAL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—W. R. Davis, ex-Mayor of Carrollton, Ill., a prominent and wealthy citizen of that town, blew his head nearly off with a shot-gun yesterday, during the funeral ceremonies of Paul Wright, who shot himself in this city three days ago, and whose remains were taken to Carrollton, his former home, for burial.

A MURDERER RESPITED.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Gov. Tilden has respited Edward Thomas, the convicted negro murderer, until Friday, Jan. 29, 1876. He was to have been executed on the 10th of December.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

YESTERDAY'S WORK IN BROOKLYN.

A LARGE AND ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE—MR. MOODY ON THE REVIVAL—CHRISTIAN FAITH AND "PECULIAR" CHRISTIANS.

At fully twenty minutes before 8 o'clock yesterday morning the Brooklyn Tabernacle was nearly filled with an audience who were patiently waiting for the appearance of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. From that time until after 8 o'clock the people came in crowds, and while the vacant seats were being rapidly filled, those who were waiting whiled away the time by singing one after another of the hymns which have become familiar since the beginning of the revival meetings in Brooklyn. At 8 o'clock two little gong-bells rang, and Mr. Sankey stepped to the platform and seated himself at the small organ, and gave out the forty-fifth hymn, "Jesus, keep me near the cross." During the singing Mr. Moody entered.

After the hymn had been sung the requests for prayers were announced. They were, as usual, numerous, and very various in kind. Twelve churches asked for prayers. Prayers were asked for eleven families, for five Sunday-school classes, for fourteen husbands, by their wives; for two drunkards, four infidels, two sick persons, six "backsliders," for their parents, by five children; for thirty-nine brothers, by their sisters; for a saloon-keeper under deep conviction, for the editor of a leading country newspaper, for a young gambler, for a lady who is a slave to opium, for the temperance cause in Ohio, for an orphan boy in danger, and for the editor of an infidel newspaper, by his mother. Twenty-nine persons asked prayes for themselves. Mr. Moody then called on a brother in the congregation to lead in prayer, and afterward called for the singing of the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee." He then said that a number of persons had said to him that it seemed a great pity that the work of the revival was going to stop now, just when the meetings were getting so interesting. He thought it argued a great lack of faith to say such a thing. As he understood it the work was just going to begin. The people had had no chance to work while the great meetings were going on, but now they would have ample time to work. The object of the meetings had been to get the Church wakened to a sense of its duties. When this was done, the work of reaching the "outlying masses" would be easy. He then read a part of the fifteenth chapter of John, beginning: "I am the vine, ye are the branches." Perhaps the reason that people did not have their prayers answered, as a great many complained, was that they did not abide in Christ. Few understood the real meaning of abiding in Christ. But if Christians had true faith they would show it by their works. Faith without works was dead, and anything dead was a nuisance, and was to be buried as quickly as possible. One thing, Mr. Moody said, had pained him in Brooklyn. That was that so few Christians carried their Bibles with them. More Bible Christians were needed, and then there would not be so many backsliders. It was an easy matter to get hearers of the Word, but the trouble was to get doers. He told a story of a man who was dying, and who cried out "Lost! Lost! Lost!" His mother heard him, and asked, "Is it possible that you have lost your faith in God?" "No," said he, "I have a hope of heaven, but I have lost my life. I have lived twenty-four years and have done nothing for the Lord." How many Christians were there in the house who, if they were to die, would die as this man did, having done nothing for the Lord? He read several passages insisting on the necessity of good works, and said that the very thing which all Christians needed was what the Church dreaded, peculiarity. Christians should be ready, if they were put in prison, to sing psalms, or if they were brought before King Agrippa, to preach the Gospel, as Paul did. Paul was a very peculiar man, and if the Athenians had been going to give a charity ball they would not have invited Paul, because he was too peculiar. If they had been going to the theatre, they would not have asked him to go along, for he was so peculiar. Daniel, down in the lion's den, and Joseph, alone in Egypt, were very peculiar men; but God was with them. Jesus was the most peculiar man that ever lived. It was wrong to talk about the work of the revival stopping when it had only just begun. He hoped that every Sunday-school teacher in Brooklyn would be aroused to fresh work, and would dare to be odd. The people should maintain their good works. That meant that they should take care of their tract societies, benevolent organizations, and Young Men's Christian Association, so that there would be no necessity for giving dances and holding bazaars to raise money for such purposes. It was a shame to have to do such things. He was tired and sick of periodic revivals, and did not blame people who talked against them, for they said much that was true. People should always be in a state of revival, and not say at the end of six weeks, "What a good time we have had. I hope we'll have just such a time next year." Every child of God ought to be always ready to work and lead others to Christ. You never could catch Paul not ready. People said it was the minister's work to lead people to Jesus. He said it was not. It was the people's work. Men were born one by one, and died one by one, and were to be led into the kingdom of God one by one. Let them all come and improve their talents. Each had at least one talent, and if that was improved God would give more. He prayed that the meetings of the day might be blessed, and that a solemn awe might be on the people. Mr. Sankey then said he wished to leave a question with the people: "What would they gather for the Master in the harvest? Would it be sheaves, or nothing but leaves?" He then sang alone the hymn "Nothing but Leaves." A few minutes were spent in silent prayer, and a collection was taken up for the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Moody said he must have $10,000 for them. A collection had been taken for the same object the day before, and only $400 had been taken in. The meeting was then closed with the singing of the 114th hymn.

At 4 P. M. a Bible lecture was given at the Tabernacle, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Every seat was filled and the aisles were full of persons sitting on the floor. The lobbies were full, and the sidewalks were crowded with persons reluctant to give up the hope of getting inside. An overflow meeting was held in the lay college building next door, but the accommodations were all insufficient. The meeting was opened by the singing of the hymn, "Guide me, oh, Thou Great Jehovah," and by the offering of prayer. Mr. Sankey then sang "The Ninety and Nine," after praying that the singing might be blessed. Mr. Moody, taking for his subject the verses on faith in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, spoke at length on faith. He insisted that the great need was a faith which should lay hold on God, and should not be pinned to churches, creeds, or ministers.

THE EVENING SESSION AT THE RINK.

At the evening meeting at the Rink there was probably a larger assemblage than Brooklyn ever before saw. At 5:30 in the afternoon, two hours before the time set for the beginning of the meeting, the doors were opened, and in fifteen minutes the immense house was crowded to overflowing. Not a foot of vacant space was left. Still the crowd came from all directions. Each car brought a load, and the sidewalks were crowded with pedestrians. At 7 o'clock the street in front of the building was blocked up with the would-be attendants on the meeting. Ten thousand tickets had been distributed through the various agencies established, and many more than that number had gathered at the meeting. At 6:15 o'clock a meeting of the choir was held in the lecture-room of the Simpson Methodist Church, and, after several speeches of thanks and farewell had been made, Mr. Sankey was presented with a very elegant and costly traveling time-piece and a well-filled purse for his wife. At 7 o'clock, the Rink being full, and two "overflow meetings" having been started, one in the Simpson Methodist Church and one in the North Reformed Church, the great meeting was begun a full half hour before the time set. Mr. Sankey sang "Sowing the Seed," and after prayer Mr. Moody preached on the way of salvation, taking the eleventh chapter of Acts as his text. He maintained that conversion was instantaneous. A great many persons thought it was impossible to go into a church a sinner and come out a saint, but if he read his Bible aright there was no conversion that was not instantaneous. If it was a new birth there must be a moment when one was not born again, immediately followed by a moment when he was born again. Every conversion recorded in the Bible was instantaneous. The acceptance of the means of salvation constituted conversion, and that must be done at some particular moment. Of course the character would not become rounded and perfect. That was a matter of growth, not of birth. Noah was not saved by his prayers, or his feelings, or his character. All these would not have saved him from drowning if he had stayed with other men and sought safety on some mountain. It was the ark that saved him. There was a moment before he stepped into the ark when he was not safe. The next moment he was inside and was safe. We were to be saved by the ark, Christ. When we stepped into Him we were safe. When we believed, he was safe. The Bible said "He that believeth hath everlasting life." It did not say he was to have it six years after he believed or at any other time, but it said "hath." Mr. Moody then told of an instance of a young man who came and listened when he was talking. He thought the man was a scoffer, but after a while saw tears in his eyes. Then he addressed him, and found he was troubled. He could not understand how to become a Christian. Mr. Moody used the illustration, and the man saw it instantly, and instantly stepped into the ark, Christ, and was saved. So with the blood on the door-posts in Goshen. The instant the blood was put there the occupants were safe behind it. The Lord had said that the angel of death should not enter where this blood was, and the promise was as sacred as that which promises eternal life to those who will wash in the blood of Jesus. The effect was instantaneous. Supposing he should say that he would give the Bible he held in his hand to any one in the house who would ask for it, and some one should put faith in his word and ask for it, and reach out his hand for it. The moment he took it it would be his. So the moment a man takes the gift of Christ he has eternal life. Mr. Moody said he had taught the doctrine of sudden conversion in England, and had been strenuously opposed. Several clergymen had preached against it. He thought a great deal about it, and one day meeting a British soldier in the street he asked him how he became a soldier, and the man told him that the instant the recruiting Sergeant put the shilling into the palm of his hand he was a soldier. A moment before he had been a citizen, free to go and come and do anything he liked, but then he was a soldier and bound by the Army regulations. So it was when one took Christ. Then he was a Christian, and was saved that instant. He told how one man had been converted in an instant. He then illustrated the meaning of sudden conversion by the text, "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up, that whosoever looketh on Him shall not perish, but have eternal life." This was an instantaneous act, and the effect was instantaneous. He told how a number of persons had had the way made clear to them by his use of this text, and had looked and been saved. One man who was an infidel had been so overjoyed that he wrote to his mother in Scotland, and then feeling that he could not wait for her to get the news, "cabled" it to her. Who had ever heard, he asked, of any one sending a cable dispatch to his friends saying that he had been made happy by becoming an infidel? He then spoke a few words of thanks to his congregations, to the choir and ushers, and to the Police, and said that the word farewell was a hateful one to say, but must be said. He was visibly affected as he spoke, and there were many tearful faces in the audience. The hymn, "Shall we meet beyond the river?" was then sung, and the meeting was closed with prayer by Mr. Moody. A young men's meeting was held in the Tabernacle at 9 o'clock, at which the house was again crowded. Mr. Moody said that, a few moments before, as he was leaving the Rink, a young man said: "Thank you for my conversion." He had been converted while listening to the sermon. That incident had determined Mr. Moody to repeat the sermon, hoping that some other young man would be influenced to take Christ. He then repeated the sermon reported above.

A number of the ministers of Brooklyn held a meeting yesterday morning, at which it was determined to continue the meetings begun by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, under the direction of the same committee.

PREPARING FOR THE REVIVAL IN NEW-YORK.

The second of the Friday afternoon revival prayer-meetings, intended as a preparatory series to the ministrations of Moody and Sankey during the coming Winter, was held at Association Hall yesterday. Rev. Dr. Armitage presided, and the opening prayer was delivered by Rev. John Matthews, who prayed that God would bless the labors of the evangelists in the neighboring City of Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Armitage next read a selection of Scripture and made some exhortative remarks thereon. Rev. George Sampson, of the Harlem Baptist Church, spoke and prayed in behalf of the German people of New-York, saying that they had assembled here so rapidly that in a few years New-York would be the third German city of the world. It was fitting, therefore, that the German people should be taken into account, the people in whose land under the lead of the great evangelist Martin Luther was reformed religion was first implanted and developed, and whose Kings even now prone to greater love for Christ than almost any other earthly Kings. Rev. Dr. Prime and Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., also addressed the meeting, the latter asserting that he believed that the revival evangelization would not succeed unless the people, the laity, were led to feel that they could bear an active part.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE REVIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA—THE BUILDING TO BE USED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—The building at the corner of Thirteenth and Market streets, formerly the Pennsylvania Railroad freight depot, fitted up for the meetings to be conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, was opened this evening for inspection. It will be ready for occupancy by noon to-morrow. The main audience room will seat comfortably 10,200 people. At the back end is the speaker's platform, rising in tiers and seating 1,000 people, and two-thirds of the way forward the floor gradually rises to the front of the hall, giving every one in the audience the opportunity to see and hear the speaker. Although a very large audience hall, its acoustic properties are such that it is fully expected the speaker can be readily heard in any part of it. In addition to the main audience hall there are three large inquiry rooms and a vestibule thirty-three feet wide, running around three sides of the building, from which there is egress by ten-feet doors opening upon Market, Thirteenth, and Juniper streets. The three large doors opening from Market street, with a vestibule thirty-three feet wide, running the width of the building will be the place of entrance, and the four large doors opening into the main aisles running the length of the hall will be the doors of admission to it. There are four cross aisles, six by eight feet wide, as well as a wide aisle running clear around the audience room. The building is heated by steam supplied by a 100 horse power boiler. It is lighted by eleven large reflectors down the centre of the hall and sixty rings and a series of parallel jets running around the building, making in all 1,000 burners. Daylight is admitted, and abundant facilities for ventilation are obtained by a series of sky-lights in the roof. There are 11,000 chairs in the building, and a corps of 200 Christian men has volunteered and are being trained for ushers to seat the public. A choir of 500 voices is in training, and the service of song will be led by it, under the leadership of Mr. Sankey. A class of 300 Christian workers, selected by the ministers from all the churches of the city is being trained by Rev. Dr. Newton, D. D., of the Episcopal Church; Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. W. P. Breed, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church; and Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., of the Baptist Church. The ministers and Christian people of the city of all denominations are heartily in sympathy with the work, and have tendered assistance in every way in preparing for it. The cost of all the immense preparations will be about $20,000, and it is expected from present indications that no call for contributions will have to be made, but that the money will be the spontaneous gift of those in sympathy with the movement.

The revival meetings begin on Sunday morning next.

THE REVENUE SERVICE.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTION DISTRICTS—NINETY DISTRICTS REDUCED TO FORTY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The President to-day issued orders consolidating Internal Revenue Collection Districts throughout the country, and retaining Collectors as follows:

Franklin J. Rollins, retained as Collector of the district formed by consolidating the First, Second and Third Districts of Maine, to be known hereafter as the First District. Hiram Ruggles retained as Collector of the district formed by consolidating the Fourth and Fifth Districts of Maine, to be known hereafter as the Fourth District.

Andrew H. Young, retained as Collector of the district formed by consolidating the First, Second, and Third Districts of New-Hampshire, to be known hereafter as the Second District.

Charles S. Dana, retained as Collector of the district formed by consolidating the Second and Third Districts of Vermont, to be known hereafter as the Second District.

John M. Johnson, retained as Collector of the district formed by consolidating the Tenth and Twelfth Districts of New-York, to be known hereafter as the Twelfth District. Benjamin DeVoe, retained as Collector of the district formed by consolidating the Eleventh and Thirteenth Districts of New-York, to be known hereafter as the Eleventh District. Ralph P. Lathrop, retained as Collector of the district formed by consolidating the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Districts of New-York, to be known hereafter as the Fourteenth District. John T. Masters, retained as Collector of the district formed by consolidating the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Districts of New-York, to be known hereafter as the Fifteenth District. Erastus D. Brooks, retained as Collector of the district formed by consolidating the Seventeenth and Twentieth Districts of New-York, to be known hereafter as the Seventeenth District. James O. C. Kincard, retained as Collector of the district formed by consolidating the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts of New-York, to be known hereafter as the Twenty-first District. John B. Strong, retained as Collector of the district formed by consolidating the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Districts of New-York, to be known hereafter as the Twenty-fourth District. Frederick Buell, retained as Collector of the district formed by consolidating the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Districts of New-York, to be known hereafter as the Thirtieth District.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The Corporation Counsel, in a letter addressed to the Committee on Protests of the Board of County Commissioners, yesterday, gave it as his opinion that the duties of the board were ministerial only, and that the board was relieved from the responsibility of entering into the question whether there was authority of law for the election of two Judges of the Marine Court.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

MILFORD, Penn., Nov. 19.—Among the names mentioned for appointment to the Attorney Generalship of Pennsylvania as successor to the late Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick are Gen. H. M. Hoyt, of Wilkesbarre, and Hon. William Armstrong, of Lycoming.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

EXCITING CONTESTS YESTERDAY.

LARGE NUMBER OF SPECTATORS PRESENT—A DISPUTE BETWEEN RUDOLPHE AND THE REFEREE—THE GAMES AND THE WINNERS.

The fifth day of the Garnier tournament was opened with a game between Albert Garnier and Maurice Daly. The attendance was first-rate for an afternoon's performance, several ladies occupying seats on the stage. There was considerable money invested on this game, the odds being slightly in favor of Garnier. He won the lead, but failed to count. Daly secured 1, and, immediately after 12. After this, two ciphers rewarded his efforts. Garnier made 6 in his third, and 7 in his fourth inning. He had the balls in splendid position during this last run, but he was unfortunate enough to make a foul stroke, thus ending the inning. He played for safety and Daly failed to count. The fifth netted Garnier 21. Daly's fifth netted him no less than 60 caroms. A few shots were made, and then he had the balls in fine position along the left side rail. It looked as if he was going to secure one of his own incomparable runs; but the balls finally aligned themselves, and he failed to count on a massé. In his next inning Daly played a deliberate safety stroke, but Garnier counted on the leave. However, he could make but 2 out of them, and then Daly secured an additional 36. He was playing not only very cautiously, but with excellent judgment and skillful wielding of cue. A run of 23 in his eighth further swelled his total, the game this time standing 152 to 37 in his favor. Garnier in his tenth made 21 caroms, and then failed on a massé. He left the balls in splendid shape near the right-hand lower corner, but Daly was able to manipulate them for only 33 caroms. He seemed all at once to have lost something of his skill, for nought fell to him in the next two innings. Garnier meanwhile made 8 and then 26, which materially reduced the gap between himself and Daly. But in his thirteenth inning Daly got the balls near the right-hand corner at the head of the table, and then, without breaking the rules, scored an even half of the game. Then he carried the balls away from the "jaw," and along the head-rail toward the other corner. After rolling them three-fourths the length of the rail he passed the cue ball between the other two and then carried them back again. When the marker called 100 Daly once more had the balls in close proximity to the right-hand corner. Here he held them until he had secured an additional 14, or in all 114, all that he needed to complete the game. His last two strokes were *massé* shots. It was a well-played inning, and though he had not made so large an average as that made by Cyrille Dion the night before, the game was much quicker played, and, in some respects, was a better display of billiards. Following is the summary:

TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1875.—The Garnier tournament, French billiards, 300 caroms, on a 5 by 10 W. H. Griffith & Co.'s table, with Delaney wire cushions, rules of the American championship to govern; fourteenth game of the series. Score—Maurice Daly, 300; Albert Garnier, 152. Referee, Mr. Garnier. Garnier, 13. Winner's average, 23 1-13. Highest runs—Daly, 114; Garnier, 26. Time of game—One hour. Referee—Mr. Wilmarth.

Daly—1, 12, 0, 0, 60, 0, 56, 23, 1, 33, 0, 0, 114—300.
Garnier—0, 0, 6, 7, 2, 1, 1, 2, 0, 4, 21, 8, 26, 1—97.

There was some delay in the evening in commencing the first game. The contestants, Joseph Dion and A. P. Rudolphe, having agreed upon a Mr. Guillelette as referee, banked for the lead. The balls, when they had ceased rolling, were very close to the cushion, and the two players were unable to agree as to the winner. While Rudolphe was looking at the balls the referee gave a hasty glance at them, and instantly nodded in the affirmative to Dion, without even a word to the other player. Rudolphe protested this was unfair, claiming that the referee should have measured the distance from the balls to the cushion with a rule, which would certainly have been the better way. Dion undertook to play, but Rudolphe interfered, and then, after some further wrangling, the referee spoke up and said: "If Mr. Rudolphe does not permit the game to proceed I will have to decide it in favor of Mr. Dion." To this Rudolphe answered that he was willing for the game to go on, but he wanted to be treated fairly. Then Joseph Dion put on his hat and coat, and declared with considerable emphasis that he would not play the game. He even went so far as to leave the room, but some of his friends went after him, and prevailed upon him to return and play the game. He said he would so, but under protest, although what he was protesting against no one seemed to know. Mr. Guillelette then announced that as there seemed to be some objections to his serving as referee, he would withdraw. This caused some further delay, no one present being willing to serve in that capacity; but finally Mr. Garnier consented to occupy the position. A question was then raised as to how the betting should be decided. It was claimed by some that the referee had actually decided the game in favor of Dion, and by others that he had done nothing of the kind. A number of persons crowded around Mr. Garnier and sought to convince him that he should decide the bets one way or the other. Mr. Garnier, being thus importuned, declared that all bets

charge and rulings of the court were erroneous. Judge Shipman grants the motion for a new trial, giving it as his opinion that the facts in the case should be submitted to the scrutiny of another jury. Assistant United States District Attorney Tremain for the Government; Gen. Roger A. Pryor for Polhamus & Jackson.

THE HOG-SLAUGHTERING CASE.

JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF MR. BERGH—JUDGE LARREMORE'S DECISION.

The question of the right of Mr. Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to interfere with or arrest persons engaged in alleged unnecessarily cruel slaughter of animals, arose in relation to Davis & Atwood's hog-slaughtering abattoir, foot of West Thirty-ninth street, North River. Mr. Bergh had threatened to arrest the proprietors on the ground that their method of killing hogs was unnecessarily cruel, and an injunction was obtained restraining him, as representing his society, from interfering with the business; but this injunction was dissolved on the ground that this form of remedy was not an appropriate one, the proper form being an action against Mr. Bergh and the society he represents for any abuse they might make of the powers granted them under the act creating the organization. An action of this nature was brought, and the case was heard by Judge Larremore in the Equity Term of the Court of Common Pleas. Yesterday Judge Larremore, in the following decision, gave judgment for Mr. Bergh:

"The testimony on the trial has not materially changed the rights and relations of the parties to this action since the motion to dissolve the injunction was decided; therefore the opinion then expressed may be considered as part of this decision. The points subsequently raised at:

First, That a special authority was required in each case to be given by the Board of Officers of the society before any arrest could be lawfully made by such agent in pursuance of the act of April 12, 1867. [The act incorporating the society.] It is sufficient to say, in answer to this objection, that section 8 of said act requires no such special designation of such agent, but authorizes the sheriff to designate any agent of said society to make arrests, &c. This was shown to be a mere form in the case of the defendant Bergh, and he was thus legally authorized to make arrests under section 8 of said act.

Second—That Bergh did arrest one of the plaintiffs' servants, and the institution now sought to be had to prevent a multiplicity of suits. I do not think the evidence warrants the concession that any arrest in this case was actually made. Bergh found the door of the plaintiffs' establishment open and entered without objection, talked with one of the plaintiffs about the mode of slaughtering animals then in process, and threatened to make an arrest if such mode was continued; but, even if it were otherwise, Bergh, as the duly designated agent of the society, under section 8 of said act, had authority to make an arrest for any act prescribed therein, when such offense was committed in his presence. Having reached this conclusion, it follows that the defendants are entitled to judgment in their favor."

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

RIGHTS OF OWNERS OF LAND ON RIVERS TO THE BED OF THE RIVER—OWNERSHIP OF RAILROAD BONDS STANDING IN THE NAME OF A CONCEALED PATENT CASE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—In the United States Supreme Court yesterday the following cases were argued:

No. 50. *Bressler vs. Mazon et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Illinois. The defendants in error claimed title as owners of the soil to certain stone quarried from the bed of Rock River by the plaintiff here. The river in question is a tributary of the Mississippi. The evidence did not show whether the river was navigable or not at the point where the stone was taken, but the court held that though a river may be navigable in fact, it is not so at common law above the point where the tide ebbs and flows. Above this point the bed of the stream was held to belong to the riparian owners, in so far as to entitle them to protection against a trespasser. Where the river is navigable, said the court, the public have an easement or right of passage upon it as a highway, but not the right to remove the rock, gravel, or soil, except as necessary to the enjoyment of the easement. This decision was assigned as error here, and it is contended that while grants of land bounded on rivers or upon their margins above tide-water, carry the exclusive right and title of the grantee to the centre of the stream, unless the terms of the grant clearly denote the intention to stop at the margin of the river, still, in this case, the grant being a patent issued by the United States, its terms do clearly denote the intention to stop at the water's edge; because the agents of the Government had no authority to sell more than was included in the survey and plat, and grants of the Government are to be strictly construed. The United States have political rights in the waters in such cases, and in the soil under them, but no proprietary rights disposable to individuals. Keigwin, Maunnan & Edsall, for plaintiffs in error; Burchard & Barton, for defendants.

No. 51.—*Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company and Muscatine County vs. Cromwell.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Iowa.—The appellee filed his bill against the appellants to establish his title to certain shares of the capital stock of the company standing on its books in the name of the county. The right to thus transfer is claimed under a sale of the shares to the appellee in a proceeding in which the company and the county were defendants. The defense in substance was that the levy and sale of the stock to the appellee were ineffectual, because the stock was pledged or in the possession of the company as security against its guaranty of the county bonds. The decision below was for the appellee, and it is here insisted that the hypothecation of the bonds before the sale protected the company; that there was no appraisement before the sale, and that under the law of the State no goods and chattels can be sold for less than two thirds of their value. There being no appraisement, therefore, the sale was void. Besides, unless there was no determination of value. Besides, it is said the certificates were in the possession of the Union Trust Company, awaiting the disposition of the parties; and under such circumstances equity has no power to compel the transfer. The remedy, if any, is by action at law.

Wright & Lowe for appellants; John A. Rogers for appellee.

No. 52.—*Sewall, Administrator, vs. Jones et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Maine.—This was an action for the infringement of a patent for an improvement in preserving corn grocery. The decree was in favor of the Assignee, who took the assignment of the inchoate right and not of the patent itself. The appellee here insists that the assignment was error, because the patent was not to the original inventor, but to the Assignee of one who did not invent the process but learned it in France; because the process was well known to the public and in public use a year before the alleged invention. For more than two years before his first application for a patent, it is said, the alleged inventor manufactured and aided in the manufacture of canned corn by his process, as a business, and for the market, and put it actually in the market and on sale by his own acts. It is also said that the use and application of the invention, before the application for a patent, was with the knowledge and assent of both the alleged inventors and the Assignee.

B. K. Sewall and E. N. Dickerson for appellants; W. H. Gifford for appellee.

No. 52—*Kufus K. Sewall, Administrator, &c., appellant, vs. John Winslow Jones et. al.*—The argument on this cause was continued by Mr. E. U. Dickerson, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. W. H. Clifford for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. E. U. Dickerson for the appellant.

No. 53—*The town of Venice, plaintiff in error, vs. Evander Murdock.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by D. Warren T. Worden, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

On motion of Mr. P. Phillips, Uri J. Baxter, Esq., of Grand Rapids, Mich., and William J. Johnson, Esq., of the District of Columbia, were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court.

Adjourned until Monday.

COURT OF APPEALS.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY—CASES ARGUED AND SUBMITTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The following is the day calendar, Court of Appeals, for Monday, Nov. 22, 1875: Nos. 44, 41, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56.

No. 43.—*The People, &c., ex rel. Alfred A. Howlet et al., respondents, vs. The Mayor, &c., of Syracuse, appellants.*—Argued by George F. Comstock, of counsel for appellants, and by L. W. Hull for respondents.

No. 39.—*Robert Abercrombie, Administrator, &c., vs. Charles Holden, respondent.*—Submitted.

No. 25.—*Milton A. Thomson et al., Executors, &c., respondents, vs. Martin Smith, survivor, &c., appellants.*—Submitted.

No. 29.—*Richard W. Carter et al., Executors, &c., respondents, vs. Ashbel L. Dolby et al., appellants.*—Argued by Francis Kernan, of counsel for appellants, and by Mr. Kennedy for respondents.

No. 45.—*The People ex rel. Henry M. Stower et al., respondents, vs. Griffth Jones, Commissioner, &c., et al., appellants.*—Submitted.

A GOOD NAME DISGRACED.

Patrick Henry was placed on trial before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of burglary, to which he had pleaded not guilty. When the complainant, Mr. James P. White, took the stand and began to detail the circumstances under which he found the prisoner in the stable of Mr. Samuel C. Mott, Nos. 119 and 121 West Twenty-third street, on the evening of Oct. 12, the prisoner reconsidered his declaration of innocence and pleaded guilty. "Patrick Henry," said the Recorder, "you have disgraced your name; go to the Penitentiary for six months."

EMIGRANT SWINDLER PUNISHED.

Solomon Mannheim, a Polish peddler, twenty years of age, came to this City on the 13th of last month, in company with two young fellow-country men named Albert Hoffman and Paul Berlick, whom he induced to come from Albany to this City for the purpose of buying tickets for passage to Bremen. Neither Hoffman nor Berlick could speak English, and they were consequently at the mercy of their companion, who spoke the language fluently. He took them to a ticket office in Canal street, where they gave him $60 to pay for two tickets. After holding a short parley with the clerk he informed the men that the tickets would not be ready for several hours, and proposed that in the meantime they should walk around town. In the course of the ramble the young men demanded the return of their money. Mannheim made various excuses for not refunding it, and finally declared that some one had picked his pocket of the entire sum. The victims, with some difficulty, made their case known to the Police, and Mannheim was arrested. He was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, when he was found guilty of grand larceny by trick and device, and sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

COURT NOTES.

One juryman was obtained yesterday in the Scannell case. His name is James H. Davidson, dealer in paints and oils, doing business at No. 68 Walker street. This makes eleven jurors obtained so far. The court was adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock this morning.

Ten casks of whisky, seized at No. 124 Maiden lane, and claimed by Augustus Groot, were condemned yesterday in the United States District Court for a technical violation of the Internal Revenue law. Permission was given for an application to the Secretary of the Treasury for remission of penalties.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, Richard Brochen, alias Richard Brocher, a boy of fifteen, who lived at No. 52 Vestry street, was arraigned on a charge of snatching a pocket-book containing $32 from Margaret Riley, on Oct. 18. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Catholic Protectory.

Before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, Gertrude Schneider, a comely young German girl, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. The complainant was Mrs. Abby Ross, of No. 65 Bank street, who charged that on Oct. 23 the girl, who was employed as a domestic in her family, stole from her a gold watch and chain and two pairs of kid gloves, valued in all at $150. The accused stated that she had taken the articles, but intended to return them, and had actually returned the watch and chain before they were missed. It was probably owing to this circumstance that the Recorder inflicted such a light penalty.

In the Superior Court, before Judge Speir, in a suit brought by Jeremiah Towle against William Remsen et al., which is one of several suits to determine the title to a tract of land on the north side of West Twenty-fifth street, west of Tenth avenue, the plaintiff claiming under a deed given in a Referee sale, and the defendants, under legislative water grants made in 1801, and a continuous possession of twenty years, a verdict was given yesterday for the defendants, exceptions taken during the trial to be heard in the first instance at the General Term, the object being to have the case carried to the Court of Appeals as soon as possible for final judgment on the long pending vexed question of title.

In the matter of the temporary injunction granted by Judge Donohue on Thursday evening, restraining the "Frank Frayne Rifle Team" from continuing to present the drama of "Si Slocum" at the Fourth Nat. B'k., 98 400 do ... s3. 61¾
500 West. Un. T.b.c.c. 76¼ 1000 do ... c. 61⅝
700 do ... c. 76¼ 1000 do ... 61⅝
700 do ... s3. 76⅛ 100 do ... b3. 61¼
300 do ... c. 76¼ 600 do ... s3. 61⅜
400 do ... c. 76⅝ 200 do ... s3. 61⅝
600 do ... old c. 76⅝ 400 Chi. & N.W. b.c. s3. 38¼
100 do ... s3. 76 40 do ... c. 38⅜
100 do ... 76⅛ 100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. s3. 52¼
100 Amer. Ex. ... 60¼ 100 C., M. & St. P. f. b.c. 65¾
50 do ... b3. 60 100 Cen. R. of N. J. ... 96
50 U. S. Express ... 50 25 do ... b.c. 105¼
100 do ... b.c. 49½ 100 Chic. & R. I. ... b.c. 104¾
30 do ... s3. 50 100 Tol., W. & W. ... 63½
80 do ... c. 50 100 do ... 63⅝
15 Adams Ex. b.c. s3. 101¼ 200 N. J. So. ... b.c. 1½
5 do ... s3. 101½ 100 H. & St. Jo ... b3. 23¾
100 do ... b3. 101 500 do ... b.c. 23¾
100 C., B. & Q. ... b.c. s3. 112 100 H. & St. Jo. f. b.c. 28¾
30 Mor. & Es. ... b.c. s3. 103¾ 20 N.Y., N.H. & Hart. ... 145½
10 do ... 103⅝ 35 P., Ft. W. & C. c. d. 97½
200 Pac. R. of Mo. ... b.c. 12¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	122½	1000 Lake Shore ... b3.	61¼
10,000 U.S. 5-20C. '68	122¾	200 do ... s3.	61¼
5,000 U. S. C. 5s, '81	117½	400 Panama ... s3.	128
42,000 Ds. of C. 3.65s.	70	100 do ...	128½
4,000 N. C. 6ds.	101	100 do ...	128¾
12,000 Canada So. 1st, coupon on ...	53	500 do ... s60.	128
5,000 L. & W. B. Cons.	97½	1000 North-western ...	38½
30,000 Y. C. 1st. Con.	97	200 St. Paul ...	35½
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F. ... c.	88	600 do ...	35¾
100 Prod. Cons. f. & Petrol. Co. ...	94¾	600 do ...	35¾
500 Pacific Mail ... s3.	39¾	200 do ...	35½
1800 do ...	39⅝	1300 do ...	35¾
100 do ... c.	39⅞	100 St. Paul Pref.	65¾
500 do ... b3.	40	400 do ...	65¾
300 do ...	39⅞	100 Union Pacific. s3.	72¼
300 Michigan Cen. ...	62½	200 do ...	73⅜
200 do ...	62¼	400 do ...	74
100 do ... b3.	62¼	100 Ohio & Miss.	18¾
200 do ...	62⅜	400 do ... s3.	18
100 do ... s3.	62⅜	100 Hannibal & St. Jo.	23¾
300 Pacific R. of Mo.	12¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 ... c.	116⅛	$500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. ... b. c.	117⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ...	120¾	15,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	117
500 U.S. 5-20C. '67	122⅜	60,000 do ... b. c.	117
23,000 do ... b. c.	122⅜	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. ... b. c.	116⅜
500 U.S. 5-20C. '68	122⅜		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, n. ser.	46	100 Pacific Mail. b.c.c.	40¼
1,000 Dis. of C. 3.65s.	70	300 do ...	40⅛
2,000 Br. 6s, Water L.	104	200 do ... c.	40⅜
1,000 N. C. 6s, Act, '66.	99½	300 do ...	40⅜
14,000 B. C. R. & M. 1st.	40	2000 do ...	39⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. Paul, La C. Div. ...	95½	1500 do ...	39⅞
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st.	103	25 N. Y. C. & H. ... b.c.	105¾
1,000 Ind., B. & W. 1st.	28	500 Panama ... b.c.	128
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds.	105¾	150 Mich. Cen. ... b.c. s3.	63
13,000 do ... b.c. s3.	76¾	100 do ...	62¾
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	102⅝	100 do ... c.	63
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	88	200 do ...	63¼
1,000 C. & I. C. 1st.	48¾	400 do ...	63
5,000 do ...	49	400 do ...	62⅝
6,000 R., W. & O. C. 1st	90	30 Union Pac. ... b. c.	72
5,000 Cleve. & P. C. S. Fund. b.c.	105¾	200 do ...	72½
2,000 Can. So. 1st. Con.	53	100 do ... b3.	72½
9 Continental F'k.	99	100 do ...	72¾
5 Bank of Com'rce.	121	1200 L. S. & M. So. b.c. s'k.	61¼
25 Fourth Nat. B'k.	98	400 do ... s3.	61¾
500 West. Un. T. b.c. c.	76¼	1000 do ...	61⅜
700 do ... c.	76¼	1000 do ...	61⅜
700 do ... s3.	76⅛	100 do ... b3.	61¼
300 do ... c.	76¼	600 do ... b3.	61⅜
400 do ... c.	76⅝	200 do ... s3.	61⅜
600 do ... old c.	76⅝	400 Chi. & N.W. b.c. s3.	38¼
100 do ... s3.	76	40 do ... c.	38⅜
100 do ...	76⅛	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. s3.	52¼
100 Amer. Ex. ...	60¼	100 C., M. & St. P. f. b.c.	65¾
50 do ... b3.	60	100 Cen. R. of N. J. ...	96
50 U. S. Express ...	50	25 do ... b.c.	105¼
100 do ... b.c.	49½	100 Chic. & R. I. ... b.c.	104¾
30 do ... s3.	50	100 Tol., W. & W. ...	63½
80 do ... c.	50	100 do ...	63⅝
15 Adams Ex. b.c. s3.	101¼	200 N. J. So. ... b.c.	1½
5 do ... s3.	101½	100 H. & St. Jo ... b3.	23¾
100 do ... b3.	101	500 do ... b.c.	23¾
100 C., B. & Q. ... b.c. s3.	112	100 H. & St. Jo. f. b.c.	28¾
30 Mor. & Es. ... b.c. s3.	103¾	20 N.Y., N.H. & Hart. ...	145½
10 do ...	103⅝	35 P., Ft. W. & C. c. d.	97½
200 Pac. R. of Mo. ... b.c.	12¾		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	122½	1000 Lake Shore ... b3.	61¼
10,000 U.S. 5-20C. '68	122¾	200 do ... s3.	61¼
5,000 U. S. C. 5s, '81	117½	400 Panama ... s3.	128
42,000 Ds. of C. 3.65s.	70	100 do ...	128½
4,000 N. C. 6ds.	101	100 do ...	128¾
12,000 Canada So. 1st, coupon on ...	53	500 do ... s60.	128
5,000 L. & W. B. Cons.	97½	1000 North-western ...	38½
30,000 Y. C. 1st. Con.	97	200 St. Paul ...	35½
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F. ... c.	88	600 do ...	35¾
100 Prod. Cons. f. & Petrol. Co. ...	94¾	600 do ...	35¾
500 Pacific Mail ... s3.	39¾	200 do ...	35½
1800 do ...	39⅝	1300 do ...	35¾
100 do ... c.	39⅞	100 St. Paul Pref.	65¾
500 do ... b3.	40	400 do ...	65¾
300 do ...	39⅞	100 Union Pacific. s3.	72¼
300 Michigan Cen. ...	62½	200 do ...	73⅜
200 do ...	62¼	400 do ...	74
100 do ... b3.	62¼	100 Ohio & Miss.	18¾
200 do ...	62⅜	400 do ... s3.	18
100 do ... s3.	62⅜	100 Hannibal & St. Jo.	23¾
300 Pacific R. of Mo. ...	12¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ...	120¼	$10,000 U. S. 5s, Reg. '81.	116½
60,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '67	122¾		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	45¾	100 Ill. Cen. ... b. c.	92¾
20 000 D. of C. 3-65s.	70¼	100 Chic. & N.W. b.c. s3.	38½
2,000 Ga. 7s, G. bds.	99	100 do ...	38⅝
2,000 H. & St. Jo. S.	81⅝	100 do ...	38⅝
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	110	100 do ...	38⅝
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	49½	600 Un. Pacific ... b. c.	74
16,000 Har. 1st, 7s. C.	112	100 do ... c.	73⅞
7,000 C. P. Gold bds.	105½	100 do ...	74¼
100 Quicksilver ... pf.	17½	100 do ...	74¼
600 Pac. Mail ... b. c. s3.	40	100 do ...	74¼
200 do ...	40	100 do ... b3.	74⅜
100 do ...	40⅛	100 do ...	74⅜
200 do ... b3.	40¼	100 do ...	74⅜
600 do ...	40⅜	100 do ...	74⅜
200 do ...	40⅜	300 do ...	74¼
100 do ... s3.	40⅜	45 C. R. of N. J. b. c.	104¾
1400 W. Un. Tel. b. c.	76¼	100 Clev. & P. div.	89
500 do ... b3.	76¼	100 C., M. & St. P. c.	35¼
200 do ... s3.	76¼	600 do ...	35⅜
200 Erie R'way b.c. b3.	15¾	200 do ... b3.	35⅜
100 do ... c.	15¾	500 C., M. & St. P. f. b.c.	65¼
100 do ... s5.	15¾	350 do ...	65¾
1500 do ...	15¼	18 P., Ft. W. & C. b.c.	97¼
100 do ...	15⅜	100 do ...	97
100 do ... s3.	15⅜	100 D., L. & W. b.c.	97
200 do ... b3.	15¼	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	18¼
100 Mich. Central ...	62⅛	50 do ...	18
200 do ... b. c.	62⅜	100 H. & St. Jo. ... b. c.	23¾
200 do ...	62⅜	100 do ...	23¾
100 do ...	62⅝	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c.	28¾
100 L. S. & M. So. b.c. s5.	61¼	100 do ...	29
400 do ...	61⅜	100 P. R. of Mo. ... b. c.	12¾
300 do ... b3.	61⅜	100 do ...	12¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.	117⅛	1200 North-western ...	38⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	88¾	100 do ...	38⅜
5,000 H. & St. Jo. Sec.	81¾	100 Mich. Central ...	62¾
5,000 do ...	81⅝	300 do ...	62¼
5,000 do ...	81½	200 do ...	62½
6,000 N. W. Con. C.	90	100 do ... b3.	62½
Gold bds.	88¾	100 Union Pacific. ...	74⅛
10,000 do ... b3.	88¼	100 do ...	73⅞
5,000 do ...	88⅛	200 do ...	74
100 Con. Coal ... s3.	47	100 do ...	74¼
40 do ...	47	200 Lake Shore ... s3.	61¼
100 West. Union ... s3.	76	300 do ...	61¼
22 American Exp. ...	60½	25 do ...	61¼
100 Pacific Mail ...	40⅛	1100 do ...	61⅜
1000 do ...	40⅛	700 do ... b3.	61⅜
400 do ... b3.	40⅜	1300 do ...	61⅜
800 do ...	40⅜	50 C., C. & I. ...	57½
900 do ... s3.	40⅜	5 do ...	57
100 N. J. Central ... b3.	105¾	200 Rock Island ...	104⅝
500 Erie Railway ...	15¼	500 St. Paul ...	35½
200 do ... b3.	15⅜	200 do ...	35⅝
700 do ...	15⅜	100 Del., Lack. & W.	119
100 do ... s3.	15⅜	100 do ...	119
200 do ... s4.	15⅜	200 Han. & St. Jo. ...	23¾
300 do ...	15⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	29¼
300 do ... s3.	15⅜	100 Pac. R. of Mo. ...	12¼
100 St. Paul Pref. ...	65¼	100 do ... b3.	12¼

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	81¼	300 Lake Shore ...	61¾
4,000 do ... b3.	81¼	500 do ... s3.	61¾
5,000 do ...	81¾	1100 do ...	61⅝
10,000 do ...	81½	15 do ... c.	61⅞
5,000 do ...	81⅜	1000 do ...	61¾
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st ...	103	200 do ...	61⅜
10,000 C. P. Gold bds.	105¾	1500 do ...	61¾
500 West. Union ... b3.	76¼	400 do ... b3.	61¾
300 do ... s3.	76	100 Union Pacific ... b3.	72½
500 do ... c.	76	100 Mich. Central. s3.	63½
500 do ... b3.	76⅜	200 do ... s3.	63⅜
2000 do ...	76¼	100 do ... c.	62⅝
1100 do ...	76¼	300 do ...	62½
100 do ... c.	76¼	200 do ... s3.	62¼
100 do ... s3.	76⅛	100 do ...	62¼
1200 do ...	76¼	300 do ...	63
800 Pacific Mail ...	40	200 do ... s3.	63
500 do ...	40¼	100 North-western. s3.	38⅝
700 do ...	40¼	100 do ... s10.	38⅝
200 do ... s3.	40¼	100 North-west. Pf. s3.	52¼
600 Erie Railway ...	15¾	100 do ...	52¾
500 do ...	15¾	100 Han. & St. Jo. ...	24
200 do ... c.	40¼	100 do ...	23½
100 do ... c.	40¼	200 do ...	23⅝
200 do ... s3.	40¼	100 do ...	23¾
300 do ...	40¼	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b3.	29
200 do ... b3.	40¼	100 Del., Lack. & W.	119¾
800 do ...	40¼	100 Ohio & Miss.	18¾
600 Erie Railway ...	15¾	100 Union Pacific ...	74⅛
1800 do ...	15¾	300 do ...	73⅞
300 do ...	15¾	100 St. Paul ...	35¾
1600 do ...	15	100 do ...	35¾
100 Rock Island ...	104¾	500 St. Paul Pref. ...	65¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 ... c.	116⅛	$500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. ... b. c.	117⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ...	120¼	15,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	117
500 U.S. 5-20C. '67	122⅜	60,000 do ... b. c.	117
500 U.S. 5-20C. '68	122⅜	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. ... b. c.	116⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, n. ser.	46	100 Pacific Mail. b.c.c.	40¼
1,000 Dis. of C. 3.65s.	70	300 do ...	40⅛
2,000 Br. 6s, Water L.	104	200 do ... c.	40⅜
1,000 N. C. Act, '66.	99½	300 do ...	40⅜
14,000 B. C. R. & M. 1st.	40	2000 do ...	39⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. Paul, La C. Div. ...	95½	1500 do ...	39⅞
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st.	103	25 N. Y. C. & H. ... b.c.	105¾
1,000 Ind., B. & W. 1st.	28	500 Panama ... b.c.	128
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds.	105¾	150 Mich. Cen. ... b.c. s3.	63
13,000 do ... b.c. s3.	76¼	100 do ...	62¾
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	102⅝	100 do ... c.	63
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	88	200 do ...	63¼
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	48¾	400 do ...	63
5,000 do ...	49	400 do ...	62⅝
6,000 R., W. & O. C. 1st	90	30 Union Pac. ... b. c.	72
5,000 Cleve. & P. C. S. Fund. b.c.	105¾	200 do ...	72½
2,000 Can. So. 1st. Con.	53	100 do ... b3.	72½
9 Continental F'k.	99	100 do ...	72¾
5 Bank of Com'rce.	121	1200 L. S. & M. So. b.c. s'k.	61¼
25 Fourth Nat. B'k.	98	400 do ... s3.	61¾
500 West. Un. T. b.c. c.	76¼	1000 do ...	61⅜
700 do ... c.	76¼	1000 do ...	61⅜
700 do ... s3.	76⅛	100 do ... b3.	61¼
300 do ... c.	76¼	600 do ... b3.	61⅜
400 do ... c.	76⅝	200 do ... s3.	61⅜
600 do ... old c.	76⅝	400 Chi. & N.W. b.c. s3.	38¼
100 do ... s3.	76	40 do ... c.	38⅜
100 do ...	76⅛	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. s3.	52¼
100 Amer. Ex. ...	60¼	100 C., M. & St. P. f. b.c.	65¾
50 do ... b3.	60	100 Cen. R. of N. J. ...	96
50 U. S. Express ...	50	25 do ... b.c.	105¼
100 do ... b.c.	49½	100 Chic. & R. I. ... b.c.	104¾
30 do ... s3.	50	100 Tol., W. & W. ...	63½
80 do ... c.	50	100 do ...	63⅝
15 Adams Ex. b.c. s3.	101¼	200 N. J. So. ... b.c.	1½
5 do ... s3.	101½	100 H. & St. Jo ... b3.	23¾
100 do ... b3.	101	500 do ... b.c.	23¾
100 C., B. & Q. ... b.c. s3.	112	100 H. & St. Jo. f. b.c.	28¾
30 Mor. & Es. ... b.c. s3.	103¾	20 N.Y., N.H. & Hart. ...	145½
10 do ...	103⅝	35 P., Ft. W. & C. c. d.	97½
200 Pac. R. of Mo. ... b.c.	12¾		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	122½	1000 Lake Shore ... b3.	61¼
10,000 U.S. 5-20C. '68	122¾	200 do ... s3.	61¼
5,000 U. S. C. 5s, '81	117½	400 Panama ... s3.	128
42,000 Ds. of C. 3.65s.	70	100 do ...	128½
4,000 N. C. 6ds.	101	100 do ...	128¾
12,000 Canada So. 1st, coupon on ...	53	500 do ... s60.	128
5,000 L. & W. B. Cons.	97½	1000 North-western ...	38½
30,000 Y. C. 1st. Con.	97	200 St. Paul ...	35½
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F. ... c.	88	600 do ...	35¾
100 Prod. Cons. f. & Petrol. Co. ...	94¾	600 do ...	35¾
500 Pacific Mail ... s3.	39¾	200 do ...	35½
1800 do ...	39⅝	1300 do ...	35¾
100 do ... c.	39⅞	100 St. Paul Pref.	65¾
500 do ... b3.	40	400 do ...	65¾
300 do ...	39⅞	100 Union Pacific. s3.	72¼
300 Michigan Cen. ...	62½	200 do ...	73⅜
200 do ...	62¼	400 do ...	74
100 do ... b3.	62¼	100 Ohio & Miss.	18¾
200 do ...	62⅜	400 do ... s3.	18
100 do ... s3.	62⅜	100 Hannibal & St. Jo.	23¾
300 Pacific R. of Mo. ...	12¾		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	45¾	100 Ill. Cen. ... b. c.	92¾
20 000 D. of C. 3-65s.	70¼	100 Chic. & N.W. b.c. s3.	38½
2,000 Ga. 7s, G. bds.	99	100 do ...	38⅝
2,000 H. & St. Jo. S.	81⅝	100 do ...	38⅝
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	110	100 do ...	38⅝
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	49½	600 Un. Pacific ... b. c.	74
16,000 Har. 1st, 7s. C.	112	100 do ... c.	73⅞
7,000 C. P. Gold bds.	105½	100 do ...	74¼
100 Quicksilver ... pf.	17½	100 do ...	74¼
600 Pac. Mail ... b. c.	s3. 40	100 do ...	74¼
200 do ...	40	100 do ... b3.	74⅜
100 do ...	40⅛	100 do ...	74⅜
200 do ... b3.	40¼	100 do ...	74⅜
600 do ...	40⅜

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CHICKERING HALL.—Matinée at 2—PIANO CONCERT—Dr. Von Bülow.
Evening—soirée of CHAMBER MUSIC—Miss S. Dowland, Mr. C. Weickert, and New-York Quartet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. George Honey, Mr. H. J. Montague. Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon. Matinee.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OTHELLO—Mr. Edwin Booth.
Matinee at 1:30—HAMLET.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge. Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. B. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—FIDELIO, (German Opera.)—Miss Pappenheim, Mr. Milder.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PRINCESSE GEORGES, (French drama.)
Matinée at 1:30—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox. Matinée.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett. Matinee.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA. FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Matinee.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &C. Day only.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES (per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES (per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES (per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES (per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Nobody seems to know what is going on at Washington in reference to Spain and Cuba, but that something is "in the wind," and that the members of the Cabinet decline to give any information as to what that something is, may be accepted as facts. The newspaper correspondents are put off with statements to the effect that Mr. CUSHING'S "note" has been satisfactorily met by the Spanish Government. Very probably—but has no new demand been made since? Are not the iron-clads ordered to sea to be ready for any emergency which the supposed new demand may create? Those are the questions to which the public would like to have an answer, and we should be glad to supply them with it. So many strange stories reach us just now that a little positive information from head-quarters is one of the first necessities of the hour. It would be awkward to find out that any strong measure had been taken without the public—perhaps without even all the members of the Cabinet—being allowed to know anything about it.

The Government closed the case yesterday against Gen. MCDONALD, indicted for participation in frauds on the revenue in St. Louis. The testimony taken was of much the same character as that previously given, disclosing the same general scheme. The Ring seems to have been a very large and powerful one, including about all the officials, from the highest to the lowest, and it managed in some way to keep well informed of any movement at Washington likely to interfere with its operations. The defense opened without any address to the jury, and placed Gen. SHERMAN on the stand to testify to the good reputation of the prisoner. This he did apparently from a soldierly good-nature toward a former companion in arms, as, on cross-examination, it appeared that he did not know Gen. MCDONALD'S reputation very thoroughly. Something more than good repute will be required to refute the statements of the Government witnesses. Meanwhile, we hope that the Republican Congressmen who strangled the civil service reform because our civil service is "the best the sun ever shone on," will try to make up their minds as to the bearing of the St. Louis frauds on the capacity of our present system to secure and retain honest officials. Those in St. Louis were the product of purely political appointments.

The Tweed suits reached another phase yesterday in Judge DONOHUE'S orders regarding the answer which counsel for the people were required to make to the amended answer of the defendant. The answers were duly filed, but there is still another preliminary argument set down for next week on the interminable question of bail. How long it is likely to take to reach the main issue it seems impossible to conjecture. TWEED'S counsel have certainly displayed a very remarkable amount of ingenuity in staving off the actual trial of their client's case. While TWEED is clearly entitled to have the benefit of all the technical methods of defense with which legal strategy can provide him, it may be doubted whether the system of exhausting every means to postpone the trial of his case on its merits will, in the long run, do him any service.

No official report can adequately describe the devastation wrought by the late cyclone in Texas; but a report prepared by the Galveston Chamber of Commerce sums up the general effects of that great disaster in a very clear manner. From this statement, which was made for transmission to a London commercial association, we learn that the total loss of life from the inundations and gales was three hundred and twenty-one. Of this the largest number was reported from Indianola, where more than two hundred persons lost their lives. Property to the amount of three million dollars was destroyed. Indianola was the chief sufferer. This unfortunate town, which formerly had a population of fifteen hundred, is now reduced to about six hundred inhabitants. It is proposed to rebuild the place, as the situation is considered a good one, except in case of storms of unusual severity. The disturbance of Sept. 15 and 16, it is said, was the most violent known on the Texan coast for half a century. There is reason to suppose that the inundations, extending as they did over considerable inland levels, will make the country unhealthy for a long time to come.

A READJUSTMENT OF THE MAP OF EUROPE.

The "Eastern Question" is maturing very rapidly. Some three weeks ago the Russian Government brought public attention in Europe "back with a wrench to the old ways of Muscovite diplomacy" by a somewhat startling manifesto in the form of an article in the *Official Gazette*. The purport of that article was to remind all whom it might concern that Russia had not forgotten the claims upon her friendship and protection of the Christian subjects of Turkey. The Russian Cabinet claimed to have been "the first which raised its voice for the oppressed population of the Herzegovina," and it took pains to trace the causes of the present revolt to "excessive burdens of taxation and oppression." The pledges of Turkey to establish equal rights for Christians and Mohammedans were shown to have been systematically disregarded in the past, and to be certain of similar neglect in the future. It was, therefore, proposed that Russia, in concert with Germany and Austria, should take steps to "enable," or in other words to compel, the Porte to keep its engagements. In any case, it was insisted that "an end must be put to the present sad condition of the Christian population of Turkey."

This bold announcement of the resumption on a more cautious plan of the policy of the Emperor NICHOLAS, took Europe somewhat by surprise. English public opinion was especially perturbed about it, and indications were soon visible that the English Cabinet shared in the alarm. The note in the *Official Gazette* assumed that the three Continental powers were the parties mainly concerned in the affairs of Turkey. It was hinted that the assent of England might be asked to the proposals agreed to by Russia, Germany, and Austria, but it was taken for granted that it was unnecessary to invite the participation of England in their deliberations. The organs of public opinion in Great Britain did not see the matter exactly in this light. It was insisted that England was vitally concerned in any foreign intervention with the affairs of Turkey, and that whether the Continental powers liked it or not, she would make it her business to have a voice in the discussion over the sick man's inheritance. The *Times* touched the root of the difficulty in this explicit fashion: "The goal of Russian ambition is, unfortunately, Constantinople, and, to speak plainly, that is a port which we cannot permit her to occupy."

It is curious to observe how quickly the discussion has progressed during the last fortnight. The leading organ of British opinion conceded, during the first burst of surprise succeeding the publication of the Russian note, that there was a strong probability that the northern insurrection might seriously embarrass the Porte by continuing throughout the Winter. In an article published yesterday, it declares that Herzegovina is as fairly out of the grasp of the Sultan as if destiny had settled it by a conference between the powers. "Peace can be brought about only by the extinction of the Turkish authority." This at once opens up the question as to what power is to be intrusted with the protectorate over the revolted Provinces, for it seems to be generally assumed that their inhabitants are incapable of governing themselves. Austria would, probably, be very glad to have them in "safe-keeping;" but if the Austrian frontier is to be rounded off by the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, Russia will undoubtedly put in her claim to a slice of territory nearer the Bosphorus. This give and take kind of diplomacy would, of course, result in the dismemberment of European Turkey. That contingency, however, does not excite so much alarm, even in England, as it did twenty years ago. It is conceded on all hands that the present position of Turkey is a thoroughly artificial one, which may at any moment come to an end. To leave it alone is simply to allow the fabric to crumble away by its inherent rottenness; to attempt to reorganize it is to make it tumble to pieces.

It is not necessary to assume that the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire will be accomplished by the same methods as the partition of Poland. The conference of European powers which seems to be in contemplation, has only to insist on absolute equality being established between the Christian and Muscelman subjects of the Porte, to put an end to the reign of the Turk in Europe. It is strictly true that "the Turks are a mere garrison in a foreign country. As they know that the majority would rise against them if it could, they must hold it down." But, if the equality which the Treaty of Paris announced had been fully conceded to the Christian subjects of the Porte is now to be firmly insisted on, the majority can no longer be held down. When a Christian oath becomes as good as that of a Mussulman, when there is no longer any unjust discrimination in levying taxes upon the Christian population, and when, above all, the latter are allowed to be trained as soldiers, the majority will assert its natural supremacy, and the Sultan will remove the seat of his power to Asia. When the coveted prize of Constantinople—"the most important maritime station in the world"—becomes thus ready to fall into somebody's grasp, it is safe to conclude that Russia will be at hand to seize it. There are those who believe that Germany could not afford to see her only dangerous rival in Europe intrenched on the Bosphorus, and English opinion considers Constantinople as a gateway to India which must always be in friendly hands. There are signs, however, that Great Britain is beginning to perceive that the control of the Suez Canal is of considerably more importance to her than the control of the Dardanelles. This is the origin of the recent discussion about the probability of an English protectorate in Egypt. It is just possible that the time may not be far distant when Russia will be allowed to take possession of the Southern capital she has coveted so long, without plunging all Europe into war. But it is tolerably certain that the day the double-headed eagle replaces the crescent on the Bosphorus, will also see the British standard occupying at Alexandria a position similar to that which it occupies at Gibraltar.

CANDIDATES FOR THE STATE PRISON.

We go on to-day with a very disagreeable task, but one which it is absolutely necessary to perform, and which has been too long neglected. It is the exposure of two rascals known as J. H. & C. M. GOODSELL, who have been making use of the press in this City for purposes which are destructive at once of the safety and honor of the community. When a newspaper is published for the express purpose of vilifying personal character, and when its proprietors have been detected in the attempt to levy contributions on timid persons or corporations, every decent man is interested in suppressing the scourge. Unfortunately, there are very few who are able or willing to subject themselves to the annoyance involved in such an undertaking, and thus the pestilent trade of the dishonest "journalist" flourishes in spite of law and public opinion. The example we have made of two conspicuous offenders this morning will, we hope, at least induce people to resist fresh exactions from that particular quarter.

We must say that we have never heard of so flagrant a case as this of GOODSELL Brothers, or of one which has been crowned with so much success. They have apparently made a large fortune, and, we are sorry to say, have been able to get respectable lawyers to write letters of a most extraordinary kind to persons whom they (the GOODSELLS) had previously threatened. It will shortly be our bounden duty to the public to expose an instance of this kind. Henceforth, however, it will be a matter of entire unconcern to every man in the community what the GOODSELL brothers may print about him in the *Graphic* or *Spectator*. And we trust that the District Attorney will keep a vigilant eye on both these infamous publications, and do his duty, as we have done ours, without fear of becoming the object of obscene caricatures or foul libels. The GOODSELLS worked for a long time through the medium of the *Spectator*, and it may be thought that while they confined themselves to that limited field they did little harm, for no one ever sees the paper in question except the officers of insurance companies. In reality, however, serious harm was done, for many such companies were frightened into paying money to the GOODSELLS which rightfully belonged to their shareholders. The receipt for $5,000 from the old Knickerbocker Company—which appears to have been utterly ruined by pirates of one kind and another—is an illustration in point. The GOODSELLS made this unfortunate company pay $2,500 each for two articles in the *Spectator*—their pretext of having rendered "personal services" being too flimsy to deceive a child. That other insurance companies have been the victims of the same kind of pillage there cannot be a moment's doubt. Mr. HOMANS, of the "Provident" Society, resisted the pirates on one occasion, and the Provident office will stand higher than ever in public favor in consequence. We strongly advise Mr. HOMANS to prosecute the GOODSELLS immediately if they dare to libel him or his company. Now is the time to make an end of them, and drive them out of the community. We should scarcely think that the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company could afford just now to have his name paraded by the GOODSELLS as an ally of theirs in their present troubles. All insurance offices must now distinctly understand that for the future their advertisements in either of the journals above named will be regarded as a sure sign that something is wrong in their affairs. We shall watch these advertisements pretty closely, and endeavor to find out what haunting fear of exposure has led the managers of the offices to publicly avow a surrender to GOODSELL & Co. If they are threatened, let them come to us and give us the facts. We will undertake to protect them from further spoliation.

Boss "SHEPHERD," of Washington, is reported to be one of the owners of the *Graphic*, and it is probably in consequence of his influence that the contract for printing revenue stamps was recently taken from a highly respectable firm, and handed over to GOODSELL Brothers. This transfer of the contract was a scandalous, and in all probability, a corrupt job, and we have already called upon Commissioner PRATT to give his immediate attention to the subject. It is a disgrace to the whole country that a notorious firm of black-mailers should be able to boast that they are in the employ of the Government. Is this scandal to be added to the others already surrounding the Internal Revenue Department? Commissioner PRATT must know by this time the true character of the GOODSELLS. The *Graphic* is an utterly worthless periodical in every way, containing what the GOODSELLS call "spicy pictors," but in reality consisting of barefaced piracies from foreign journals, varied with "original" drawings which would be a disgrace to the infancy of art in any country. They are like the drawings made by street-boys with chalk upon dead-walls. Whatever they may be intended to represent, their object is always the same—namely, to deter anybody from attacking the GOODSELLS, or to bring grist to the GOODSELL mill. The instances of GOODSELLS' workmanship, which we report in another column, are by no means all that have come to our knowledge, but our authorities for others are unwilling to have them disclosed at present, although should it be necessary to follow the GOODSELLS into a court of law, they will not refuse to relate them there.

We now once more invite everybody who has smarted under the exactions of these knaves to confide the facts to us, in order that we may drive them utterly out of the community. We will take all the responsibility of publishing the truth. Our informants need fear nothing. Perhaps they do not like to be "caricatured;" well, we can bear it. The "picters" and libels got up by the GOODSELLS will have no terrors for us. What we have done to-day utterly destroys the power of the GOODSELLS to inflict on any man or corporation the slightest harm. We have placed a brand on the rascals' foreheads which all their money will not suffice to obliterate. People who are threatened by them need only send the libelers a copy of the present number of THE TIMES. We need scarcely say that any town which hereafter employs the firm to "describe" it will bring great contempt and injury upon itself. The Centennial Commission will also make a great mistake if it devotes even a dollar of the money in its hands to the infamous publications called the *Graphic* and *Spectator*. We have now done our duty; and if any trembling souls wish to see how little there is to be feared from libels and caricatures, they have only to stand by and notice their effect upon us.

THE KEOKUK AND KANSAS RAILROAD.

A few months ago there appeared a very glittering prospectus in the London papers regarding some most valuable real estate in this City. It was proposed that London capitalists should share some of the extraordinary benefits which might accrue from the possession of this property by a company, and the name of an important official was cunningly dragged in after a fashion well calculated to load the unwary aspirant for ten per cent. dividends to conclude that a responsible servant of the British Crown had not hesitated to give his name as a guarantee of the soundness and solidity of the undertaking. But the projectors of the scheme had not to pay a very heavy bill for advertising it. Before their views had been many times enunciated to the public, the *Times* city article wanted to know how it was, if this was such a desperately good thing, that it was not taken up in New-York, where, they justly pointed out, there is at the present time plenty of money to be got on good security. Nothing more was thenceforward heard of this magnificent conception, but many persons on this side have heard during the past month that its projector is in great embarrassment. And since then the London *Times* has been hammering away at the schemes of Mr. RICHARD BONNER OAKLEY, F. R. G. S., whose right to place the insignia of a renowned society after his name we feel strongly disposed to question. Mr. OAKLEY is clearly of that breed which takes to Honduras loans and similar undertakings as a duck takes to water. He must indeed be remarkably daring, even for these times, for his operations are conducted with a sublime indifference to those facilities for inquiry which telegraph and railroad happily afford us.

In the days when Martin Chuzzlewit was lured into Eden, it took so long to communicate with persons at a distance that much might be achieved before any inquiry could be made. But in times when London gets a reply from San Francisco in half an hour, it really seems amazing that any one should have the audacity to put forward such a scheme as the Keokuk and Kansas City Railroad. In our issue of yesday we gave some details as to this important line in the benefits of which Mr. OAKLEY, F. R. G. S., (Fellow of the Railroad Great Swindlers' Association?) is so benevolently anxious that our transatlantic cousins shall participate. How much need there is of their money is pretty well proved by Poor's *Manual*. That authority states that only 15 miles out of 225 have been completed, while the plant of the company consists of one locomotive, one passenger car, one baggage car, and eight freight cars. Yet the company, under these circumstances, only ask for $5,000,000 in gold. Somehow or other, Mr. OAKLEY seems to have managed badly as to Directors. Generally, in all associations of this kind in England there is a Lord something or somebody, an "Honorable Mister," or at least a Baronet, forthcoming to shed the lustre of aristocratic countenance upon a commercial venture, even if a stray Member of Parliament, anxious to eke out a slender income by directorships, be not forthcoming. But whether it is that Sir JOHN HAY'S experience with those famous Canadian oil wells has frightened away these aristocratic gentlemen, or that they regard the great F. R. G. S. as altogether "too hard a case" we cannot conjecture. But if the peerage is coy, the Church is less hard to please. The *Hour* describes the Chaplain of a work-house as among the Trustees, and surely we detect the pious hand of this divine in a circular issued to, among others, a lady who was induced to deposit with the F. R. G. S. $2,000 in gold. "I ask you, therefore," this letter—the former part of which is an impudent tout—says, "very unostentatiously but very earnestly at this important juncture to unite with me in humble supplication to the Great Disposer of all things, that our present efforts may be blessed with his favor." Here is a touch worthy of CHADBAND. Happy, indeed, the paupers who are under the ministrations of this gifted gentleman.

It really seems, sometimes, as if there were a great many more fools in England than elsewhere, who are ready to part with their money, but we suppose the fact is that there are simply more people with money to invest, and without any very obvious mode of investing it remuneratively. A large number of the dupes of OAKLEY & Co. are women whose natural protectors are dead. Brought up in utter ignorance of business and money affairs, they become an easy prey to wily swindlers; indeed, a case came to light last year in which a woman had been positively swindled out of £100,000 by one man, and in such a manner that all but £10,000 was irrecoverable, even by the strong hand of the Court of Chancery. One point which all must be on their guard against is the power which repeated assertion, however impudent and monstrous, exercises. This is the secret of the quack money-dealer, as of the quack medicine vender. Persons see day after day the assertion of the wonderful cures effected by their pill and potion, and at length begin to persuade themselves that there must really be "something in it." This, and this alone, is the pill-men's power. Even strong minds are apt to be gradually affected by it. The value, then, of a paper which recalls people to reason, unveils nefarious imposture, and saves men from themselves is not to be estimated. The British public has never forgotten the services done by its leading journal on the occasion of the Bogle conspiracy, and these services have been renewed by the exposure of the Co-operative Credit Bank and the Keokuk and Kansas City Railroad. Mr. ROBERT BONNER OAKLEY'S successful hours in London are, we will venture to say, numbered, and we would suggest to Messrs. GOODSELL & Co. that the F. R. G. S. would make an invaluable addition to their enterprising firm. He may probably be bought very cheap.

A GREAT CONSPIRACY.

The whisky trials now going on at St. Louis are sure to attract a great deal of attention throughout the country. Most extraordinary developments have been made, and it is said that a full exposure of all persons concerned in this conspiracy to defraud the revenue will be forthcoming. Already enough has been discovered to show that the Whisky Ring was large, ingeniously constructed, and that it comprised many persons in the employment of the Government.

A Whisky Ring, it is said, existed in St. Louis prior to the inauguration of Gen. GRANT, but it did not have much power until 1871, when Gen. JOHN MCDONALD was Supervisor of Internal Revenue for that district; Col. C. W. FORD was Collector, and Col. JOHN A. JOYCE was Special Agent attached to the office of the Supervisor. The Ring began operations by levying contributions on the distillers, for the nominal purpose of raising a campaign fund for the municipal election. The method of operations was simple. The distillers were allowed to produce whisky on which they paid no tax. The profits on their untaxed product were divided between the distillers and the members of the Ring. If a distiller did not come into the arrangement willingly, these corrupt officials oppressed him in various ways, or entrapped him into technical violations of the law, until he was ready to enter the plot. He chose between conspiracy and bankruptcy. Gradually it was found necessary to enlarge the Ring, until nearly all of the subordinate officials in the St. Louis revenue district were included. The conspirators grew avaricious, and, in order to collect the money required, they pushed the manufacture of illicit, or "crooked," whisky to a great extent. This could not be done without the connivance of storekeepers, gaugers, clerks, and deputies. These were kept quiet by dividends paid them from the officials' share of the profits of the business.

In 1872, there was established at St. Louis a daily newspaper called the *Globe*, of which the principal owner was WILLIAM MCKEE. This journal was professedly started to support the Administration in the campaign of that year. But it is charged that it was really an organ of the Ring, and that MCKEE was a member of the combination. He has been indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds. At that time, one LEAVENWORH, since dead, collected the assessments and divided the shares among the members of the ring. FORD, the Collector, died, and Col. CONSTANTINE MAGUIRE, an old ally of MCKEE, was appointed in his place. LEAVENWORTH, who had acted as collecting agent for the Ring, also died, and J. N. FITZROY, who has since pleaded guilty and has testified, succeeded as confidential agent. Another conspirator was one MEGRUE, who has testified that he was brought to St. Louis by MCDONALD, the Supervisor, with the express understanding that he should work with the Ring. At one time this man was the custodian of the funds of the Ring, and he says that he received, on an average, about $8,500 per week. These sums were divided into five parcels, one of which was for the subordinates, and the remainder for the principal members of the combination. It appears that the thieves were suspicious of each other. Some of them complained that they were cheated by their comrades, and others were accused of falsely reporting to the Ring head-quarters the amount of "crooked" whisky manufactured in the district.

From year to year this conspiracy grew, until the annual loss of revenue in St. Louis alone, according to official figures amounted to $1,200,000. This fact is established by the commercial statistics of St. Louis. It is possible that the figures are under-estimated. The Ring had long defied detection, though they made no secret of their dishonest gains. Complaints forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury or to the President availed nothing. Whenever there was any appearance of danger, MCDONALD rushed on to Washington, and all was calm again. Finally, Mr. FISHBACK, proprietor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, communicated confidentially with Secretary BRISTOW. The figures collected for the newspapers proved the existence of gigantic frauds. The commercial reporter of the *Democrat* was secretly commissioned as special officer of the revenue, with ample authority. Nominally engaged in collecting statistics for his paper, he secured all the evidence needed to begin with. A comparison of shipments with official returns exhibited an enormous unlawful product of whisky. When the figures were finally in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the first prosecutions were ordered, a telegram from Washington to the St. Louis conspirators announced—"Lightning will strike on Monday." Lightning did strike, and an immense number of criminal prosecutions were immediately begun. MCDONALD, JOYCE, MCKEE, MAGUIRE, FITZROY, and several lesser officials, were indicted. W. O. AVERY, Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, was also indicted for complicity in the frauds. Several of the defendants have pleaded guilty. JOYCE has been sent to the Penitentiary for three years and a half.

The boldness of the operations of the Ring, and its long existence, stretching over five or six years, were apparently due to the fact that it had its ramifications among high places in Washington. It would appear that somebody was near enough to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury to intercept or divert complaints and reports which would infallibly have led to the exposure of the thieves, if they had reached those high functionaries. Every step taken in Washington toward the final arrest of the conspiracy was reported at once to St. Louis. Somebody was in the secrets of the Government and in the interests of the Whisky Ring. That mysterious agency was known to the St. Louis officials and distillers as "the man in the country." One of the Ring has testified that Chief Clerk AVERY was in receipt of one hundred dollars a week, and that this stipend, which was paid him as his share of the corrupt gains, was increased to three hundred dollars. He complained that he had not been fairly treated. One of the distillers swore that MCDONALD and his fellow-conspirators showed them letters from Washington to assure them of their strength and impregnability in case of attack, and that these letters purported to be written by Gen. BABCOCK, the President's Secretary, and Chief Clerk AVERY. It should be said that some of the boasts of the Ring men have been shown to be groundless, and Gen. BABCOCK explicitly declares that the statements implicating him are false and slanderous. One of the members of the Ring has come forward to bear testimony to the same effect. It is evident that the conspirators in office in St. Louis made much of their former intimate acquaintance with the President. They had known him years ago, and they had been trusted by him. They artfully used this to enhance their influence with the men whom they tempted or coerced into crime. They did not hesitate to give the impression that they were knowingly supported in their nefarious business by the President, and that they could remove the Secretary of the Treasury if he were in their way. These fraudulent pretenses have been crushed; and the rascals are in a fair way to receive the punishment which they richly merit.

BURTON'S LETTER.

Capt. BURTON does not intend to permit geographical facts to interfere with his systematic depreciation of the late Capt. SPEKE, who committed the capital crime of proving that there was a large African lake where BURTON insisted that there was only a collection of marshy ponds. Since STANLEY has verified SPEKE'S statements as to the Victoria Lake, BURTON has written a letter to the editor of the London *Geographical Magazine*, in which he says that STANLEY has been by no means "successful in establishing the theory that Capt. SPEKE'S N'yanza is a lake and not a lake region," and adds that "the Lake Baringo of Dr. KRAPF," and other theoretical lakes in the same region, "are not to be disposed of by the chance words of a few blacks." Hitherto BURTON has never lost an opportunity of ridiculing the geographical theories of Dr. KRAPF and his associates. Now, however, when, by adopting Dr. KRAPF'S imaginary lake, he can point a sneer at SPEKE and STANLEY, he is ready to do so. STANLEY totally disproved the theory that a lake called "Baringo" is situated north-west of the Victoria and communicates with it. He did this by careful observations of his own, and not by the chance words of a few blacks. BURTON skillfully misrepresents STANLEY'S statements, and does so for the sole reason that he is unwilling that the veracity of SPEKE should be vindicated.

In another part of the same letter, BURTON puts forward the theory—which, by the way, is not exclusively his own—that the Tanganyika is drained both by the Albert Lake and the Lualaba. This theory may very probably prove to be correct. Lake Itasca is drained by the Mississippi, but in the season of freshets its waters connect with those of a lake drained by the Red River. A parallel phenomenon may characterize the drainage of Tanganyika, and there is an opportunity for STANLEY to investigate the facts. Of course, if Tanganyika should flow at times both into the Nile and the Congo, it will be hailed by the believers in the Nile theory which HERODOTUS rejected as the identical Nile fountain, situated between the peaks Krophi and Mophi, half of the waters of which flowed to the north and the other half to the south. That the drainage in the direction of the Lualaba is toward the west, and not toward the south, will not trouble the theorists, and they will promptly invent two new mountain peaks to wear the laurels which they now bestow upon Kilimandjaro and Kenia. When a geographer adopts a belief in the infallibility of HERODOTUS, he does not permit any sort of evidence to interfere with his creed. An example of this obstinacy is shown by those who claim that the Nile has its origin near the two last-mentioned mountains. It is self-evident that every stream originating near Kilimandjaro or Kenia, and flowing into the Nile, would first fall into the Victoria Lake. Mr. STANLEY visited every stream reaching this lake from the direction of those mountains, and found not a single stream of sufficient size to warrant the conjecture that it came from any source as far distant as Kilimandjaro or Kenia. Those mountains are, beyond a doubt, situated in the water-shed of the Indian Ocean; otherwise STANLEY would have found the stream by which their melted snows are carried away.

BURTON is an exceptionally clear-headed man, but his arguments can never overthrow the facts that SPEKE, GRANT, and STANLEY have established. The believers in the story that HERODOTUS rejected can never make an assumed respect for the Father of History take the place of careful investigations, such as STANLEY has unquestionably made. The gallant American has found the source of the Nile in the River Shimeeyn, and all efforts to depreciate his achievement will only injure those who make them.

PROSPEROUS BLACK-MAILERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hoping to escape paying tribute to the Goodsells, (*Graphic* Company,) and being aware that Mr. Joseph R. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, printed internal revenue stamps under contract with the Government, we sent some checks to him, requesting that they be stamped and returned to us. This morning they were returned to us unstamped, accompanied by the letter inclosed, from which it appears that the Goodsells have grabbed the whole business of the country; for before this the work was divided between the American Phototype Company, of this City, Mr. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, and a firm in Boston. Comment on these facts seems superfluous. LITHOGRAPHERS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 19, 1875.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: I regret to say, in reply to your communication of the 17th inst., that I no longer imprint check stamps. The Government has awarded the exclusive right to do so to the *Graphic* Company, of your City. I do not know whether you know that for some months prior to the change by the Government, I printed these stamps in a fugitive or sensitive ink, whereby alteration of the check was prevented. I believe this to have been a most valuable adjunct to the check, and that it gave a protection to the business community which rendered the stamp desirable rather than objectionable. However, this can no longer be done. I shall be obliged to return the checks to you. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH R. CARPENTER.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

The third of the Von Bülow concerts took place at Chickering Hall last evening. The pianist interpreted Beethoven's fifth concerto, (opus 73,) fugues by Bach, Mendelssohn, and Raff, and Liszt's first concerto. Each of his performances strengthened the opinion expressed from the first as to his extraordinary powers. The Beethoven concerto was the same interpreted by him on the night of his début in Boston, and its impression was quite as marked, although it is plain that Dr. Von Bülow's magnificent execution is far more effective in music of the modern school, with its strong contrasts, its vivid colors, and its vigorous accompaniments. Yet there was no mistaking the style of the player in the simple and elegant treatment of the themes, in the beauty and in the happy gradations of tone, and in the exquisite taste with which such adornment as the composer deemed appropriate were applied, while the whole interpretation revealed in its reverence for the writer's thought, and the consequent subserviency of the virtuoso's skill to its duties as a translator, an artist really worthy of the name. The fugues, with their respective preludes, were wonderful tests—had any been needed—of Dr. Von Bülow's mechanism. We forget what French critic declared that a good fugue was the thankless masterpiece of a great harmonist, but a recollection of the author of this judgment could not, in our opinion, add materially to its correctness and force, and we half incline to the belief that the player who renders fugues in public does still more ungrateful work than the scholar who ingeniously contrives them. If anything, however, could endow exercises of this sort with interest, such a performance as Dr. Von Bülow's would surely do so. The intricacy of the composition yesterday did not conceal for an instant the principal motives, and the iron fingers which struck the keys with unerring precision never mingled the countless threads which, in their evenness and nice interweaving, produced the harmonic texture. The prelude and fugue by Mendelssohn (opus 35, No. 1,) sounded like something more than a scholastic diversion, but the vivacity of the number by Raff—from the Suite, opus 52—gave especial delight, and this had to be repeated. Where there was so much to admire in one night it does not appear quite fair to designate a single effort as having shown an artist in a particularly bright light, and yet it must be admitted that Dr. Von Bülow was at his best in the last piece on the programme, that is to say, in Liszt's first grand concerto. This vigorous and characteristic achievement, in its fanciful ideas, its clear-cut lines and its sonorous scoring, accords perfectly, we should imagine, with Dr Von Bülow's tendencies and methods, and, at all events, he renders it *con amore* and in a fashion which, it seems to us, places its further impressiveness out of the question. Occasionally, last night, Dr. Damrosch and his orchestra failed somewhat in warming to their task, and a little more *fougue* would certainly have been more pleasant to the pianist. Still, the possibilities of the concerto must have been exhausted. Dr. Von Bülow's octave playing and chords were as marvelous as ever, and, in the first movement, the instrument coped as successfully as could be desired with the band which, we are bound to declare, was seldom wanting in loudness. In the second movement the delicate *cantabile* phrases were fraught with rare sweetness, and the tunes—reminding one of the Swedish airs introduced by Ambroise Thomas in the last act of his "Hamlet"—were sung with infinite delicacy and originality of delivery. In the scherzo-like passages of the second movement, Dr. Von Bülow imparted to the themes a quaintness of tone delightful to the ear, and of a wierdness and purity akin to those of the harmonics of a Wieniawski or a Sivori; the final movement, with its tremendous measures for piano alternating with the *tutti*, its elegant arabesques overlaying the motives, and its climax, went without any falling off from the strength and the distinctness of de ail noticeable at the outset of the concerto. Dr. Von Bülow was thrice recalled, as he was, indeed, after each of the selections he played. The audience, we may mention as a matter of record, was exceedingly numerous.

TO-DAY'S ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MATINÉES.

"Caste" will be acted at Wallack's Theatre this afternoon.

"The Mighty Dollar" will be performed at the Park Theatre to-day, *en matinée*.

The San Francisco Minstrels will give a matinée entertainment this afternoon.

"The Overland Route" will be represented twice to-day at the Brooklyn Theatre.

Mr. Neuendorff's artists, *sans* Herr Wachtel, are to sing "Fidelio" at the Academy of Music this afternoon.

At the Von Bülow concert at Chickering Hall this afternoon, Monday evening's programme will be repeated.

The French comedians at the Lyceum Theatre perform "La Princesse Georges" at that house this evening.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Maffitt both appear in "Humpty Dumpty in Every Clime," at to-day's matinée at Booth's Theatre.

The last matinée entertainment by the Mexican Juvenile Opera Bouffe troupe may be enjoyed at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon.

The New-York Quartet, with the coöperation of Mrs. Dowland and Herr Weikert, will give their first concert at Chickering Hall to-night.

The usual Saturday matinée performances are offered to-day at the Eagle Theatre, the Olympic, the Varieties, and the Third Avenue Theatre.

Mr. Edwin Booth plays "Hamlet" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon, and makes his last appearance there, as *Iago*, this evening.

The last matinée representation of "Led Astray," and its last performance but one, may be attended at the Union Square Theatre this afternoon.

HOME GOSSIP.

Miss Lotta acted at Wood's, in Cincinnati, this week.

Mr. John T. Raymond acted at the Boston Globe this week.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe was this week at the Boston Theatre.

The Adelaide Phillips Italian Opera troupe sang this week in Richmond.

Miss Susan Denin acted this week at the Indianapolis Academy of Music.

This week Miss Julia Mathews was at the Howard Athenæum, in Boston.

Mr. John E. Owens was this week at the National Theatre, in Washington.

The Vokes Family sailed for Europe on Wednesday and return hither in March.

Mrs. Oates and her troupe were at the Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore, this week.

The New-Orleans *Times* and Mr. C. W. Tayleure, of the Varieties, are engaged in a lively newspaper controversy.

The French Opera Bouffe troupe, Miss Lillie Eldridge and Mr. Oliver Doud Byron are delighting the New-Orleans play-goers.

Mr. Edwin Adams was this week at the Areh Street Theatre in Philadelphia, and Miss Fanny Davenport appears there this week.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

H. BOARDMAN SMITH EXPLAINING HIS RELATIONS WITH THE CHEMUNG CANAL CLAIMS—THE CASE CLOSED—THE ONEIDA LAKE IMPROVEMENT AND FRENCH'S ISLAND CLAIMS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The Legislative Joint Committee on the Canal Frauds reassembled this morning in the Appraisers' room. H. Boardman Smith appeared to make a statement, as he had acted as counsel for the State in the Chemung Canal claims heard in 1869. Judge Brooks called on him and asked him to appear for the State. He said, I understood then, as now, the Commissioners had no power to employ counsel, but that they can employ counsel to aid them as far as possible; at the time referred to Judge Brooks led me to understand, and I did understand, that I was only to appear and examine the witnesses who should appear. The understanding was that I was to come up to the Court-house and cross-examine witnesses. I never was retained to defend the State; I had no time to prepare a defense. I am positive I was not spoken to more than one day before the examination; Judge Brooks gave me no papers, nor any information as to the character of the claims; if I have been derelict it was not because I knew of Commissioner Hayt being along the canal to examine; I appeared to examine the witnesses; Judge Brooks and Wasson were present; the cases were pressed sharply, owing to Judge Brooks being obliged to get away to attend to other cases; I did the best I could in the cross-examination of these witnesses; the question of interest on these claims was never mooted in my hearing, and I never knew of it being allowed till last week; I understood that it was the duty of the Canal Appraisers to view the premises; the Appraisers in viewing the premises are under no restraint; in estimating the damages as to the spikes there was considerable merriment occasioned by my asking Locke if those spikes floated away; I assume, and I submit I had the right to assume, that the interests of the State were being guarded by efficient and faithful public officers—the Appraisers; I had no opportunity to prepare the case, and was not expected to; I never made a brief, and was not expected to; never summed up those cases, and I was not expected to; still, I recollect I made this remark to Judge Brooks: "This is a one-sided case, and undoubtedly witnesses could be found who would reduce these estimates of damages;" Judge Brooks replied the Appraisers would look after that; the witnesses, of course, were respectable gentlemen; I recollect I made some remarks about the absence of Clougherty, the Superintendent; I said I thought witness ought to be examined on the main question of the liabilities of the State; I am told by Hill that Mr Whorter was brought to my office and examined on that point; as to the amount of the claims, deducting the twelve years' interest, of which I heard nothing, they would be reduced one-half, I think; though Judge Brooks owned no property there at the time, his son-in-law had a mill there; still I thought a practical lawyer would make a proper reduction.

Mr. Peckham—The substance of your statement is, then, that your retainer was simply to go there and cross-examine the witnesses?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Peckham—And you acted on that supposition, and therefore it was a merely one-sided case. The view of the State was not presented at all?

Witness—With this exception—the fact of the cutting out the waste weirs and shutting the paddle gates was made fully to appear; that is, there was no satisfactory explanation for keeping the paddle gates shut.

Mr. Cole—If you had been employed in the ordinary way you would have thought it necessary to procure witnesses in behalf the State?

Witness—Yes, Sir; I had understood Hayt had been looking for witnesses; if I had had any such information I would have deemed it necessary.

Mr. Peckham—Respectable men may at times set their claims too high?

Witness—Yes, Sir; I have no doubt witnesses could be procured at all times to reduce estimates twenty-five per cent.

Several witnesses were then examined whose testimony went to show that the storm was unusually severe, and that the damage by the overflowing of the streams would have occurred had there been no canal there. Also, that the waste weirs had not been cut out, and if they had no damage would have been done by it.

Mr. Smith said that in a letter written by G. L. Smith there was nothing in the remotest degree referring to a letter from Mr. McGuire about Hill; G. L. Smith said that he was reported as saying, "It was a pleasant Summer shower," where he had said, "It was a plentiful Summer rain;" also, that he had not said the waste weirs, cut the canal banks, had been cut out from the outside, as he was informed.

Mr. Smith, counsel for the committee, stated that so far as the Chemung Canal was concerned the case was closed.

It was understood that Mr. Hill will be given an opportunity to produce testimony.

The matter of the Oneida Lake improvement was then taken up.

H. Hart was called and sworn and examined as to the value of French's Island. He had kept a hotel there and paid $200 to $250 rent yearly; the bank had been washed away, as it was said, by the water being set back in the lake; owing to a dam in Oneida Lake one acre was washed away; that was all the damage; don't think the whole property is worth over $6,000 at this time; the building is a two-story wooden house.

Mr. Smith—The allowance by the Appraisers was $5,000. Now, what do you think the damage was?

Witness—I don't see how they could make it over $1,000.

Mr. Smith—Would that not be a very liberal allowance?

Witness—I think it would be.

To Mr. Cole—The island has no value, except on account of being an attraction to pleasure-seekers two months in a year.

Other witnesses testified to the excessive allowance made, and doubt as to any damage having been done by the improvement.

The committee then took a recess till 3:30 P. M.

The committee reassembled at 3:45 P. M.

Samuel Kent was sworn and examined concerning the raising of the banks of the Oswego Canal and the damage to Cooney's salt block. Witness said Cooney's block was not as valuable as those on high ground; don't know what it cost Cooney to raise his block; there was no filling 11,080 yards of earth; I don't think he put in 200 yards. Witness said, if this block was situated alongside the canal, and if the canal was raised three feet, which he denied, the water would run into the block; but he swore positively that Cooney did not fill in his block.

Jeremiah J. Barnes testified: I had blocks on the same level with Cooney's; I was damaged some $700 or $800; Cooney's damage was about the same amount; I raised mine for two reasons, viz., to increase their height and to increase their capacity; I made a claim for damages, but sold out before getting any; I sold the blocks and my claim to Lynch & Mare; I was to get a third of the allowance after all expenses were paid; my share came to $730 17; I did not get quite my damages, but I got a third of the allowance after deducting expenses; I was not called as a witness; I suppose they had better ones; the award was $2,073, and interest $1,661 96; total, $4,634 96.

Adjourned.

A TEST CASE.

From the Brooklyn Eagle, Nov. 19.

The *Graphic*, in connection with Bowen's suit against the *Eagle*, was anxious to know, a few days ago, "whether a newspaper can 'commit libel.'" THE TIMES supplies the *Graphic* this morning with some material that ought to simplify the question. THE TIMES seems to have passed through pretty much the same kind of libel experience as the *Eagle*. Making mistakes occasionally but always ready, we believe, to repair them in a manly way, our contemporary is sued and hated by most of the frauds and blockheads in the community. It is possible for a newspaper to commit libel, but it is not often done. Men who have characters to lose can always obtain more satisfaction in a decent newspaper office than before a jury. As a rule, the men who sue for damage to their characters have nothing of the kind to damage.

DEMOCRATIC PROGRESS BACKWARD.

From the New-York Sun, Nov. 19.

If any one wishes to deduce from the elections of last year reasonably safe conclusions in regard to the elections of next year, the proper test for computing the loss and gain of the two parties is to compare the results of this year with those of last year, and not with those of 1873 or 1872. The reason of this is obvious. In 1872 the Democrats, after the October contests, voted under the discouraging influence of a fixed belief that they were certain to be beaten. In 1873 party lines were partially broken in a large number of States by side issues like Grangerism, Anti-Monopoly, or Liberalism, which confused the figures to an unusual degree. In this State, it will be remembered, the Liberal State Convention adopted a part of each ticket, and the candidates they selected were successful.

But the more important reason for comparing the figures of last year with those of the present is that the results of last Fall's elections throughout the country made it appear certain that the Democrats would elect the next President provided they could maintain, or pretty nearly maintain, the vantage ground they then conquered. Hence the real inquiry is, do the recent elections show that they have lost some of that ground, and if so, how much of it?

Let us apply this test to this State. In 1874 Tilden, Democrat, obtained for Governor, 416,391 votes. This year Bigelow, Democrat, has received for Secretary of State, 393,106 votes. This is a loss to the Democrats of 31,285 votes. In 1874 Dix, Republican, obtained for Governor, 308,074 votes. This year Seward, Republican, received for Secretary of State, 310,538 votes. This is a gain to the Republicans of 4,434 votes. By adding the Democratic loss and the Republican gain together, it makes a change in the past year in this State of 35,719 votes in favor of the Republicans.

The number of Congressmen in this State is thirty-three. The changes in favor of the Republicans is therefore an average of 1,081 votes for each member of Congress. Now, apply this change to every State in the Union, and it will just about wipe out the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives; and if the States were to cast their electoral votes for President according to the same rule, it would give to the Republican candidate a bare majority.

These facts are worthy of careful study. The saving clause for the Democracy is the significant fact that the Democratic net loss in New-York this Fall is heavier in proportion than in any other State which held a general election.

So PREVALENT and so fatal has Consumption become that it is now everywhere dreaded as the great scourge of humanity. And yet, in their formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily relieved and controlled by resorting promptly to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a curative specially adapted to soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and loosen and remove all obstructions. It is a certain remedy for Asthma, and also for Coughs and Colds.—*Advertisement.*

For Thanksgiving.

The standard wines of PLEASANT VALLEY WINE COMPANY, absolutely pure.
Sparkling, $16 quarts, $18 pints, currency (fermented in the bottle.)
Still Catawba, $2 per gallon.
Port, very choice, $3 50 per gallon.
Brandy, $6 50 per gallon.
Full discounts to the trade
H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Agents.
Nos. 69 Fulton st. and 709 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

Gaps in the Ranks.

The finest teeth will decay and drop out of the dental line unless due care is taken to neutralize the impurities with which they are liable to be infested.
SOZODONT is the only preparation at present known that accomplishes this object with absolute certainty, and keeps the enamel spotless.

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness of every description promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

A Hard Winter is Approaching, and many a family will regret before Spring that their house was not protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms, &c.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat of Extra quality, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundberg's California Water For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers. Label and Job Printers. Stationers, &c.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets. A standard toilet preparation.

Influenza Cured by that standard remedy, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50c. and $1 a bottle.

BIRTH.

JONES.—At Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 19, 1875, a daughter, EVA COLYOCONESS, to Mrs. George Eaton Jones.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—SQUIER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Chapman, JAMES R. ADAMS to EMMA J. SQUIER, all of this City.

DOTY—COSTAIN.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Thursday evening, 18th inst. by Rev. William D'Orville Doty, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Waterloo, N. Y., Dr. WHEELER K. DOTY and Miss LIZZIE J. COSTAIN, all of this City.

FRANKLIN—SHELDON.—On Tuesday, 16th inst., at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., by Rev. James S. Bush, assisted by Rev. A. Schuyler, D. D., WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN and KATHARINE JOSEPHINE, daughter of Israel Sheldon, Esq.

HARRAL—REED.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., AGNES A., daughter of George Reed, to JAMES HARRAL, Jr., all of this City. No cards.

HIBBERD—HENDERSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., FRANK R. HIBBERD, to ANNIE, daughter of Robert Henderson, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

LEE—LLOYD.—Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Robert S. McArthur, D. D., WILLIAMSON LEE and VIRGINIA VAN RENSSELAER LLOYD, all of this City. No cards.

☞ Geneva (N. Y.) and Wilkesbarre (Penn.) papers will please copy.

MCCALDIN—MADDOCK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, JAMES MCCALDIN to MARY, eldest daughter of W. B. Maddock, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

MORGAN—LATHROP.—In Grace Church, Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875, by Rev. S. M. Rice, D. D., HENRY M. MORGAN, Esq., to Miss ANNIE M. LATHROP, all of Jersey City.

STEVENS—CHAVE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. H. Mandeville, D. D., JAMES A. STEVENS to LIZZIE S., daughter of Wm. G. Chave, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ALLERTON.—On Friday, Nov. 19, after a short illness, MARY, daughter of the late Milton B. Allerton. Funeral at Dover Plains, on Sunday, Nov. 21, at 2 o'clock.

ADAMS.—At Highland Farm, Rye, BYRON ADAMS, aged 72.

Funeral service Saturday morning, 8:45. Remains to be taken to Hartford. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

BEACH.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875, suddenly, of heart disease, at No. 73 Madison av., ROSE ANN, widow of S. M. Beach.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in 45th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Monday, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

BURT.—At Orange, N. J., of diphtheria, on the 18th inst., WILHELMINA, youngest child of the late Wm. H. and of Cara S. Burt, aged 3 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. Green, Llewellyn Park, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 20, at 4 P. M. Carriages at Orange Depot to meet 2:30 train from foot of Barclay st., New-York.

CLARK.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 17, 1875, THOMAS CUMMING CLARK, only son of Henrietta P. and the late George W. Clark, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 29th year of his age.

COLTON.—On the morning of the 18th inst., ISAAC W. COLTON, aged 75 years.

Funeral will be held at his late residence, 59th st., corner of 8th av., at 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, the 20th inst.

HARRIS.—At Morrisania, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, JAMES HARRIS, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Fordham av., near 8th st., on Sunday, Nov. 21, at 1:30 P. M.

HITCHCOCK.—At Amenia Union, N. Y., Nov. 19, ABBIE T., daughter of Amariah and Eliza Hitchcock, aged 23 years.

Funeral services on Sunday.

JONES.—At Litchfield, Nov. 18, EVA FREELOVE COLYOCONESS, wife of George Eaton Jones, aged 22 years and 4 months.

JOHNSON.—On the 17th inst., JOHN C. JOHNSON, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the South Park Church, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

KOONZ.—At Lafayette, N. J., PHILIP J. KOONZ, Jr., beloved son of Philip J. and Annie C. Koonz, in the 7th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWRENCE.—At her residence, No. 340 West 19th st., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., after a short illness, CATHERINE RENSEN LAWRENCE, daughter of the late Samuel A. and Catherine Lawrence, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., near 9th av., on Saturday, Nov. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MORRISON.—On Monday, the 15th inst., SARAH, widow of Christian B. Morrison, in the 64th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th av., corner 20th st., Saturday afternoon, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MATTISON.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875, at the residence of A. B. Baldwin, Esq., South Orange, N. J., HANNAH R. MATTISON, in the 41st year of her age.

Her relatives and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Take 11:20 A. M. train from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad to Mountain Station, N. J.

MULLER.—In Brooklyn, of consumption, on Thursday, Nov. 18, 1875, MARY LOUISE, wife of C. Otto C. Muller, and daughter of the late Asa Holt, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 182 Congress st., on Monday, Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TOWNSEND.—At Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Nov. 19, MARY ANN, wife of Jacob P. Townsend.

Funeral at her late residence on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1875, of scarlet fever, EMMA LINCOLN, daughter of Rev. Edward C. and Harriet C. Stevens, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 21 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

NEW STYLES SOCKS.

WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

331 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.,

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,191 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

THANKSGIVING, NOV. 25,

at
HOWARD MISSION,
NO. 40 NEW BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

Dinner to be provided for 1,300 persons, chiefly of poor children and those to whom they are related, all known to us by personal visitation. Contributions of the various supply of provisions, poultry, and other goods respectfully solicited and thankfully received at the mission.

Money may be sent to the Treasurer, H. R. TOMPKINS, Esq., Post Office Box No. 4,512.

Doors open from 11 to 4 o'clock.

WM. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN CHOICE MEATS, POULTRY, GAME, FISH, OYSTERS, &c. GOOD BEEF a specialty. No. 616 6th av., one door below 31st st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"WITHOUT A RIVAL ANYWHERE."
—*Troy Times.*

"THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD."
—*Utica Herald.*

"ESPECIALLY ENTERPRISING AND PROGRESSIVE."
—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.
TRIPLE SHEET.

WHAT THE BEST PAPERS IN THE STATE SAY OF IT.

The Best Sunday Newspaper in the World.
From the Utica Herald.

The best Sunday newspaper published in the United States, or in the world, for that matter, is the Sunday edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. *Its general literature is the choicest and best that is current, its correspondence is complete and spicy, and it lacks none of the established features of a family newspaper. Unlike its Sunday contemporaries in New-York,* THE TIMES *caters to no low or flippant tastes. It discusses social, scientific, and general questions with dignity and thoughtful accuracy, and the reader of it cannot feel, as the readers of some other papers must feel, that their Sabbath has been degraded.* THE SUNDAY TIMES *deserves the large success with which it is meeting.*

A Paper Without a Rival.
From the Albany Evening Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *enterprising in all respects, is especially enterprising, progressive, and discriminating in its Sunday edition. The* SUNDAY TIMES *is emphatically the best of all the Sunday papers—it is so far ahead as to be without a rival. Yesterday, according to announcement, it presented itself with an installment, spreading over more than an entire page, of Robert Browning's poem, "The Inn Album," which it had specially engaged. The poem is a characteristic and striking production, and its publication from advance sheets a noteworthy piece of enterprise.* THE SUNDAY TIMES *is carefully made up throughout with the choicest original and selected literature, and with a variety of matter and a style of treatment suited to the best tastes and worthy of its own reputation.*

Marvels of Newspaper Enterprise.
From the Troy Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES *goes on from victory to victory. Twice has it conquered in its great fights with the Tammany Ring—the victory in the late election being almost as important as the one gained over Tweed in 1871. But* THE TIMES *means to outstrip its rivals in the more congenial fields of literature, as well as in the merits of political discussion, and has entered into an arrangement with Robert Browning whereby it will begin on Sunday next the publication of the first part of a new poem from his pen, entitled "The Inn Album." The week-day issues of* THE TIMES *are marvels of newspaper enterprise—only excelled in point of literary excellence by the Sunday edition.* THE SUNDAY TIMES *is without a rival anywhere.*

TO-MORROW'S EDITION OF THE TIMES
Will contain the continuation of
MR. ROBERT BROWNING'S NEW POEM,
"THE INN ALBUM."
We shall also publish additional chapters of MR. THOMAS HARDY'S new story
"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
Besides the usual extracts from the leading European and American magazines, gems from the best authors, interesting stories, and ALL THE NEWS.

THE TIMES will also give:

A carefully-prepared review of the AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES staff of HOME and FOREIGN correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE SUNDAY TIMES BY LIGHTNING DELIVERY.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be taken by the new FAST MAIL TRAINS to all parts of the Western and Southern States. IT MAY BE READ at all points along the Pennsylvania and New-York Central Railroads ON SUNDAY, and will reach Western Towns and Cities BEFORE BREAKFAST on Monday.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ART NOTICE!

ART ROOMS, 817 BROADWAY,
THIS SATURDAY MORNING.

We take pleasure in announcing that there will be opened for exhibition THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, a collection of modern paintings by foreign and American artists, to which your special attention is directed. These

PAINTINGS, MOSTLY CABINET SIZE,

were collected by a well-known connoisseur in fine pictures during many years, and embraces many very desirable specimens, pleasing and finely executed, by celebrated artists.

GUILLAUMET.
JACQUE.
BRISSOT.
PAUL WEBER.
SAUNIER.
VAN BEEST.
WINSLOW HOMER.
BIERSTADT.
J. C. THOM.
VAN ELTEN.
AMBERG.
SEIGERT.
DE KEYSER.
CASTAN.
LEUTZE.
J. M. HART.
S. COLMAN.
T. GERARD.
ANASTASI.
MOREAU.
MARONY.
SPORRER.
GIGNOUX.
W. T. RICHARDS.
A. F. TAIT.
W. M. BROWN.
BRICHER.
B. C. KOEKKOEK.
ACHENBACH.
CIPRIANI.
KARL MILLNER.
ED. MORAN.
TIFFANY.
CROPSEY.
LAMBDIN.
J. G. BROWN.

Will be sold by auction, by order of the Assignee, without limit or reservation, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, on the evenings of TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23 AND 24.

Exhibition day and evening until time of sale, commencing Saturday morning.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—See his trademark, "Asahel, Made of God," on all packages.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 5 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 5:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 8, 9:30, and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

EXTRA SAMPLE TEAS, 38c.!
38 CENTS PER POUND OF FIVE POUND PACKAGES.
PURE, CHEAPEST, AND BEST!
PARKE'S,
No. 186 FRONT st., near Fulton.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public. No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

GOLD PENS.
POLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUfacturers of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, 469 Broadway, N. Y., 501 Market st., Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THANKSGIVING, NOV. 25,

at
ST. BARNABAS', NO. 304 MULBERRY ST.

The usual dinner will be provided for the 500 children of the worthy poor whom the Sisters visit and know. Thankful for the past, and hopeful for the present, the Sisters earnestly ask that sufficient money and provisions may be sent EARLY to meet the wants of the little ones.
C. T. WOODRUFF,
Superintendent New-York P. E. City Mission Society.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT, SERVICEABLE BOOTS FOR A LADY OR GENTLEMAN.
IRON-CLADS FOR BOYS.
CANTRELL,
NOS. 239 AND 241 4TH AV.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER FOR DECEMBER.

SCRIBNER for December is a notable number in the quantity as well as the quality of its material, containing 160 octavo pages, with seventy illustrations. There are installments of two serial stories, SEVENOAKS, by Dr. HOLLAND, which is here finished, and

GABRIEL CONROY.

By BRET HARTE.

SHORTER STORIES, SKETCHES OF TRAVEL, with Pictures from the Nile, and in Spain; Poems, with Illustrations; "Pictures from Japan;" Essays on Labor and Finance; besides an unusual variety and interest in the Editorial Departments.

But the papers which will be likely to attract widest attention are two Illustrated Narratives of Exploration, the one in the Old World and the other in the New:

THE DISCOVERY OF THE SITE OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, made by Prof. BESWICK, and a chapter of discovery in Lower Colorado, entitled THE ANCIENT PROVINCE OF TUSAYAN, by Major POWELL, one of the most interesting and important of his contributions to our knowledge of that strange and hitherto almost unexplored region.

The present installment of GABRIEL CONROY, by BRET HARTE, will more than justify the praise bestowed upon the opening chapters.

The Boston *Post* says:

If the opening chapters foreshadow fairly those that are to succeed, it will stand almost unrivaled in American fiction, and quite unrivaled as the representative of that fresh and spontaneous literary culture that has acquired unwonted strength and freedom from contemplation of nature's grandeur in the far West. It is a serial that will make every new number of SCRIBNER'S eagerly sought, if it had nothing else to recommend it.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

The picture is powerfully done. The illimitable snow is spread before you; you stop at the biased pine and read the cry for help from the cañon; then a haggard, starving man hurries into the landscape, the more to impress the image of its desolation. The artistic preparation for the horrors of that brutalized camp in the cañon is perfect.

The *Canadian Illustrated News* says:

All that is expected of it is fulfilled in the opening chapters, which are replete with sensational power, and if the rest of the work maintains this standard, we shall have found at last the American novel.

The Hartford *Courant* says:

The study of American progress would be incomplete without a knowledge of the life which Mr. Harte writes about. In his way his writings are of importance, and essentially a national treasure.

The *S. S. Times*, of Philadelphia, says:

Bret Harte's opening description of a snow-storm in the Sierras is worthy of a place alongside of Dickens' picture of the storm on the sea-coast in "David Copperfield."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The style reminds one strongly of the vivid prologue of Sue's "Wandering Jew."

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* says:

It is a wonderful picture, and the story with such a fascinating opening cannot fail of becoming one of the great novels of the year.

SCRIBNER will begin, in January, another American Serial Story, by an American author, an Historical Romance:

PHILIP NOLAN'S FRIENDS.
By EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

The scene of this story is laid in Louisiana and Texas at a time when that Territory was first Spanish, then French, and then American, and when war was imminent, to obtain the control of the mouth of the Mississippi. It is likely to be the great romance of the Mississippi Valley, as GABRIEL CONROY will be of the Pacific slope.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY is now recognized, both in this country and in England, as the great representative American magazine.

Encouraged by the favor accorded to it by a generous public, we shall aim, during the centennial year, to eclipse its former achievements in both its literary and art departments.

SCRIBNER is sold by all first-class booksellers and news-dealers at $4 a year, or 35 cents a number.

SCRIBNER & CO., No. 745 Broadway, New-York.

SELLING INFELICE. . . . . . Carleton's publishing establishment on Madison square (usually a quiet and peaceful retreat) is now converted into Pandemonium itself! Orders pouring in, book-keepers charging and porters packing thousands and thousands of AUGUSTA EVANS' new novel, INFELICE. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD WORKS
ISSUED BY
SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG,
NOS. 743 AND 745 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

I.
CANOVA'S WORKS IN SCULPTURE AND MODELING.

150 plates exquisitely engraved in outline by MOSES, and printed on an India tint; with descriptions by the Countess ALBRIZZI, a biographical memoir by CICOGNARA, and portrait by WORTHINGTON. A new edition. Demy 4to, cloth extra, gilt, gilt edges, $12 60.

II.
DORÉ'S GRAND PORTRAITURE OF A GLORIOUS COUNTRY.
SPAIN.

Illustrated by 240 engravings, drawn on wood, by GUSTAVE DORÉ. The descriptive letter-press and historical narrative by Baron CH. DAVILLIER. One noble 4to volume of about 800 pages, printed on toned paper and richly bound in cloth; full gilt side, (stamped with design taken from the Alhambra,) gilt edges, $18; or in full Persian morocco, $25.

* * * This magnificent volume may be justly characterised as one of the most valuable, elaborate, and deeply-interesting works yet published on modern Spain. It contains a minute and vivid description of nearly every object of historical and romantic interest, which richly abound in that delightful country, famous for knightly adventure, romance, and song. The text is largely interspersed with sprightly proverbs and choice extracts from rare legendary ballads and poems, illustrative of Spanish history, valor, and gallantry. The numerous superb illustrations by M. Gustave Doré exhibit, with marvelous fidelity and picturesque beauty, the majestic scenery and grand architecture of the country, the lively manners, piquant dress, and singular customs of its romantic people. Indeed, no labor or expense has been spared to render this sumptuous volume the most beautiful, interesting, and valuable publication, in a literary and artistic point of view, that has ever appeared.

III.
TOBACCO.

ITS HISTORY AND ASSOCIATIONS; including an account of the Plant and its manufacture, with its modes of use in all ages and countries. By F. W. FAIRHOLT, F. S. A. With colored Frontispiece and upward of 100 Illustrations by the author. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, $2 40.

IV.
BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY (NEW VOLUME.)
POMPEII.

ITS HISTORY, BUILDINGS, AND ANTIQUITIES. An account of the destruction of the city; with a full description of the remains and of the recent excavations, and also an itinerary for visitors. Edited by THOMAS H. DYER, LL. D. Illustrated with nearly 300 Engravings, a large map, and a plan of the Forum. New Edition, revised and enlarged, and brought down to 1874. Post 8vo, cloth, $3.

Will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of the price, by SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

PRINTING INFELICE. . . . . . Trow's enormous printing establishment in 12th st. is simply a scene of wild excitement, with nearly all their great Hoe's presses rolling out edition after edition of AUGUSTA EVANS' new novel, INFELICE. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

J. R. THOMAS' GREAT SONG, "MUST WE Then Meet as Strangers?" with elegant vignette. Price, 40c. Sold everywhere. Also, Sullivan's "Let Me Dream Again," 40c.; Lamothe's "Bella" waltz, 50c.; Von Bilow's "Marche Heroique," 50c. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

A NEW CHRISTMAS ANTHEM BY MILLARD.—Just Published—"And there were Shepherds." A new Christmas Anthem in G, by HARRISON MILLARD. Price, 75c. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC
FOR DECEMBER
PRESENTS MANY ATTRACTIVE PAPERS.

HENRY JAMES, Jr., brings his capital story of "Roderick Hudson" to a close, and W. D. HOWELLS gives two more chapters of his new novel, "Private Theatricals." CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., contributes a second chapter on "Railroad Accidents," and Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE continues her entertaining "Old Woman's Gossip." H. H. describes Colorado scenery under the title of "A Symphony in Yellow and Red;" F. B. SANBORN narrates the closing scenes at Harper's Ferry in "The Virginia Campaign of John Brown;" H. H. BOYESEN writes of "The Romantic School of Literature in Germany;" and LOUISE STOCKTON contributes an excellent short story, entitled "Kirby's Coals of Fire." The poetry of the number is by C. P. CRANCH, JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY, EDGAR FAWCETT, and others. The department of Recent Literature contains reviews of Whittier's "Mabel Martin," Russell's "Library Notes," Mark Twain's "Sketches," and other recent books; and those of Art and Music are well filled, the latter being devoted to Dr. Hans von Bülow's first concert in the United States.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE
ATLANTIC FOR 1876

includes contributions from the ablest and best writers in the country. LONGFELLOW, LOWELL, HOLMES, and WHITTIER will furnish, as hitherto, their latest and best productions to the public through the ATLANTIC. WARNER and ALDRICH will write of Eastern and Continental Travel; Gen. HOWARD will give his recollections of Gettysburg and other famous battles of the war, and MARK TWAIN will contribute some of his inimitable papers. Mr. HOWELLS' story "Private Theatricals," Mrs. KEMBLE'S "Old Woman's Gossip," and Mr. ADAMS' papers on Railroads will be among the special features of the year, and new attractions will be constantly added.

TERMS: Single or specimen numbers, 35 cents. Yearly subscription, $4, postage free.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The November and December ATLANTIC (containing the opening chapters of Mr. Howells' new story) will be sent free to all new subscribers for 1876 who remit the full subscription price of $4 direct to the publishers before December 15. For $5 sent direct to them the publishers will send the ATLANTIC through 1876 and a superb, life-size portrait of the poet Longfellow, just completed, and one of the finest pictures of the kind ever published. This portrait can be purchased only by subscribers to the ATLANTIC.

Remittances by mail should be sent by a money-order, draft on New-York or Boston, or registered letter to H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.

H. O. HOUGHTON & COMPANY, Boston.
HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York.

MACDONALD'S NEW STORY!

ST. GEORGE AND ST. MICHAEL. A Romance of Cavalier and Roundhead. Illustrated. 12mo, Cloth, $1 75. "The interest of the tale is absorbing."—Evening Mail. J. B. FORD & CO., New-York.

AUGUSTA EVANS' NEW NOVEL. * * * The rush for this superb novel, "INFELICE," is growing greater and greater.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
NOS. 743 AND 745 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Nothing more admirable or more authentic has ever been done for INDIA.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) Nov. 19, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, John B. Taylor, Esq., Referee, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold a plot of two lots, together in size 25 by 204.4, situate on West Seventy-second street, north side, extending through to Seventy-third street, 475 feet west of Eighth avenue, for $12,150, the purchaser being Mary Smith, plaintiff in the legal action. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed to-day, all but the last named taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By Richard J. Garretson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21.1 by 97.6, on Jones street, south side, 80.1 feet east of Bleecker street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Forty-first street, north side, 300 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 102.9, on East Eighty-second street, south side, 153.8 feet east of Third avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Roe, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 50 by 136 by 50 by 123, lying on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, 136 feet south of Welch street, Morrisania, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Zeba Carpenter, Esq., Referee, on premises at Yonkers, at 3 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a plot of land on Gouverneur avenue, south side, known as lot No. 64 on map of Oloff Park, near the King's Bridge road; also, lots Nos. 115 to 125, near the above.

EXCHANGE SALE—FRIDAY, NOV. 19.

NEW-YORK.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 plot. (2 lots,) 72d st., n. s., extending through to 73d st., 475 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x204.4.....$12,150

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 18.

53d st., s. s., 191.8 ft. e. of 7th av., 16.8x100.5; John W. Stevens and wife to Anne Mehlenbacher.....$23,500

39th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; Mortimer C. Addoms and wife to Mary A. Avery.....

64th st., n. s., 222 ft. w. of 1st av., 22x100.5; Bridget Conner and husband to Abraham B. Dupuy.....10,000

78th st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x102.2; Edward Brosmer and wife to Herman Schielp.....21,000

Lexington av., e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 55th st., 20x80; Emily A. Goodenough to Josephine M. Colbron.....42,000

5th av., e. s., 50x100; also 1st av., e. s., 50x100, 24th Ward; Christian Muller and wife to Martin Schmutz.....30,000

King's Bridge road, s. s., 50 ft. e. of Academy st., 137.9x50; George H. Brewster and wife to Frank Crowell.....300

68th st., n. s., 261 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.4; Howard W. Coates to George H. Peck.....1,313

10th st., n. s., between 8th and 9th avs., 16.8x63.10; James Daly and wife to Charles Daly.....4,000

43d st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.5; Lewis Dorr and wife to Peter A. Welch.....12,000

123d st., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 50x100.11; John B. Harvey to Hugh Gallagher.....15,000

35th st., n. s., 168.9 ft. w. of 1st av., 18.9x98.9; Margaret L. Kerwin and husband to Peter Reynolds.....32,000

6th av., s. w. corner of 125th st., 100x100.11, (¼ part of;) Benjamin F. Raynor to George H. Peck.....10,000

59th st., West, (No. 46,) s. s., 302.9 ft. e. of 6th av., 17.9x100.5, (¾ part of;) Edward R. Jones and others to Elizabeth S. Jones.....5,000

Orchard st., s. e. corner of Madison av., 100x125, 24th Ward; James P. Crosby, Referee, to Lewis A. Morris.....22,000

10th av., s. e. corner of 58th st., 25x100; Edward Patterson, Referee, to John Baier.....1,825

Cortland av., n. w. corner of Gouverneur st., 150x115.6¾, 23d Ward; Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Referee, to Christopher Fine.....6,250

Rivington st., n. e. corner of Orchard st., 25x75; John Holock to Adolph Braeuner and wife to Katharine Holock.....200

nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EAST 25TH ST.—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS dwelling and lot No. 45 East 25th st., north side, just east of Madison av.; house is four stories and basement, brown stone, high stoop, 25x80 feet, with independent heater; perfect order throughout; very substantially built, and frescoed on first and second floors; contains handsome mantels, rosewood doors, and all the modern conveniences. Lot 25x98.9. Sixty per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 30th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, ON VERY EASY TERMS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, five very desirable lots, suitable for immediate improvement, ON 55TH ST., north side, 100 feet west of Park av., adjoining row of new brown-stone houses. Apply at office of estate of WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,300 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON MADISON AV., BETween 57th and 58th sts., west side. Also, three lots in 58th st., 150 feet east of Madison av., south side; are desirable for immediate improvement; will be sold at reduced value of real estate. CHARLES FOX, No. 13 East 45th st.

A.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, UNFURnished.—No. 2 West 51st st., equal to a corner house; magnificent full-size four-story high-stoop dwelling; price or rent low; superb locality. Offices No. 4 Pine st. or No. 38 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN, Broadway corner Wall st., agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising of real estate and managing of properties. Highest possible references given as to capability, integrity, and responsibility.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 169 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. BEHERMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PROPERTY ON NEWTOWN CREEK, LONG ISLAND.—For sale, a valuable piece of property on Newtown Creek, with substantial brick building thereon 40x80; lot 66 feet dock frontage by 300 deep. This eligible piece of property, which is free from incumbrance, is suitable for manufacturing or other business purposes, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 100 Blizabeth st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. by WALTER S. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH, RIVERSIDE.—COUNTRY seats and cottages for sale; excellent variety; absolutely healthy; one hour from City; express trains. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $600 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500 each; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500; $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 William st., or at the office in new block, 50th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN P. PAGE.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FINE FOUR-STORY house, 40 by 70 feet, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; well adapted for a large family or boarding-house; contains fifteen well-lighted bedrooms; modern improvements, steam heater, &c.; handsomely frescoed and in perfect order; private stable attached; low rent to a good party; will be altered if desired. H. G. & S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES.—A LARGE AND HANDsomely-furnished private residence, with grounds, in a very desirable location in Brooklyn; contains every modern improvement, including billiard-room; to let, at a low rent, for the Winter; a rare chance to a desirable tenant. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock, or address DELAFIELD & PITCH, No. 30 Wall st., Jauncey court.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, AND ONLY to a small family of adults, an elegantly and fully furnished corner house on Lexington av., near 41st st.; rent, $2,000 per month. Address OWNER, Box No. 3529 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, AT LOW rent, a new and desirable dwelling, replete with all improvements, and near Mount Morris Park. E. WARNER PLATT, opposite depot, Harlem.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—THE HIGHLY DESIRABLE BUILDING, No. 404 Broome st., will be let entire or divided to suit tenants; for business purposes this location is unsurpassed. Apply to H. G. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, No. 340 Canal st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FULLY FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS house at a moderate rent, from December to May, by a small private family of adults; location must be between Madison and 6th avs., and 20th and 38th sts. Address L., Post Office Box No. 347, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S AT J. MORISON'S

First-class and most reliable Servants' Exchange, First-class and most reliable Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.,

Respectable and well-recommended Protestant girls for every capacity now waiting for situations.

COMPANION AND HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A highly respectable English person as useful companion and housekeeper; can superintend the cooking, linen, &c.; can take entire charge; town or country. Address for two days R. C., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day to wash, iron, and do house-cleaning. Call at No. 43 Perry st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A capable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting in City or country; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 336 West 29th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid or dish-washer in a hotel. Call at No. 426 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 43 West 49th st., from 9 to 12.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse to grown children and seamstress. Address M. S., Box No. 3601 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing, or would assist with grown children; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 218 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant, very neat and tidy girl, with the very best of references, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at Mr. Morison's First-class Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, AND help with children and make herself generally useful.—By a competent, respectable girl; City or country; has good Northern and Southern references. Call or address at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call for two days at No. 171 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and plain sewing, or waitress, in a private family. Call at No. 14 West 21st st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as competent chamber-maid, and will do fine washing; good plain seamstress; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 335 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID and waitress, or parlor-maid and plain sewing; in the City; references. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK-HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH women, sisters; one is a competent cook in all things, and laundress; the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-worker; together or separate; City or country; good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, OR COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a first-class Swedish girl; understands her business well; has good City references; is a good baker, and splendid on French soups; will make herself useful to her employer; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 25th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, to cook; can make soups, roastings, sous fowls; can garnish and makes a variety of entrees and desserts; has excellent references. Address M. F., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND WASHER.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl; is a first-class plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; speaks English; is neat and willing; best City references. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD COOK; CLEVER, pleasant, and well recommended, and is able to get up a nice dinner and supper; wages not so much an object. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN girl for City or country; used to all kinds of housework, washing and ironing, &c. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau., 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN AUSTRIAN GERMAN COOK TO wash and iron; references good; wages $16. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK WHO Understands French. Call at No. 36 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young woman as good cook, excellent washer and ironer, in a private family; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of soups, game, pastries, &c.; can be well recommended; neat in her habits; City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 339 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By two respectable Protestant steady women, one as good family cook, the other as chamber-maid and laundress or chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 340 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-RATE Cook and baker; understands soups, game, and pastry in all branches; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 306 7th av., near 33d st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED YOUNG Woman as cook; is an excellent cook, baker, and good dessert maker; keeps her kitchen in perfect order; is clean, neat, and respectful. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS First-class cook; capable of doing the marketing if required; is willing to assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 302 West 40th st., rear, first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; will do the coarse washing in a private family; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 259 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL private family as an excellent cook; eight years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 Greenwich av., in the rear, first floor.

COOK.—ADVERTISER IS EQUAL TO THE BEST styles of cooking; makes superior bread; no objection to the country; can be recommended. Call at No. 119 West 46th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, WHO WILL assist with the coarse washing; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook or laundress, seamstress or chambermaid; has not long been in the country; just broke up house-keeping. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; good City references. Call at No. 235 East 28th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELLENT cook; best of references. Address H. M., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist with washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; first City reference. Call for two days at No. 237 West 33d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, by the day or week; will take work home. Call at No. 228 East 45th st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish dress-maker and seamstress, with good references, in a private family. Address No. 230 East 47th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—AN HOUSE-KEEPER IN A hotel or family by an American lady. Address E. F., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG, ABLE GIRL, accustomed to do house-work, or to cook, wash, and iron; has good references. Can be seen at Joaquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; has no objection to City or country; has first-class reference. Call at No. 408 West 28th st., St. John's Guild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as general house servant in a small family; is good cook, washer, and ironer; can give good City reference. Call at No. 401 West 30th st., St. John's Guild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, lately landed, for general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 307 West 38th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general house-work or kitchen-work in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 210 East 47th st.

LACE-WORK.—AN EXPERT LACE HAND MAKES and cleans laces in the best manner; cleans kid gloves and makes over human hair goods. Call at No. 950 5th av., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as first-class laundress; would assist with chamber-work if required; no objections to the country; good City reference from her last place. Address Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH girl, who has excellent City reference; is a thorough, competent servant in all respects; City of country. Can be seen at Joaquin's Swedish Bureau, No. 602 6th av., near 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 15 West 49th st.

LAUNDRESS.—WISHES GENTLEMEN'S OR FAMilies' washing. Call or address Laundress, No. 649 2d av., between 38th and 39th sts.; ring fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a gentleman's family. Call or address No. 74 Charles st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a good family; best City reference. Call at or address No. 488 6th av., in store.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, well qualified to teach French, as nurse for one or two children; she has lately arrived in this country and cannot speak English. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young French girl, who is very obliging; speaks some English, and can do neat hand-sewing; City or country; wages $16. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PERson as nurse; is a good seamstress; willing and obliging; just arrived from France. Address C. P., care of Cherlere, No. 130 West Broadway.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant woman as nurse and chamber-maid; can bring up a baby from its birth on the bottle; no objection to the country; City references. Call at No. 41 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on an elderly lady; would be willing to assist with the chamber-work; is the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 39 West 13th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant woman as nurse and chamber-maid; understands the care of children thoroughly; will go any distance in the country; good references. Call at No. 223 East 20th st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfant's nurse, or will assist with grown children and do plain sewing; her present employer to be seen; will go to the country if necessary. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT FRENCH NURSE for grown children and to do plain sewing, if necessary, in the City; has good City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A STEADY, well-recommended woman as nurse; best of City reference from her last place; or would take chamber-maid's place. Address P. D., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL AS nurse; is a good seamstress, and is wining and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY respectable Protestant girl to take care of grown children and do chamber-work or plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 78 West 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A PROTESTant seamstress; can cut and fit and dress dresses nicely; City or country; has the best references. Call at Jacquin's Swedish Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER SEAMstress; operates beautifully on machine; will assist with children or chamber-work; seven years' reference. Apply to Mrs. Cochran, No. 270 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FAMily seamstress, to do sewing by the month or week; good City references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., first floor, front room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress, or would do house-work of any kind; good references. Call at No. 719 7th av., near 40th st.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, to go together, one as first-class waitress or would assist in chamber-work, the other as first-class laundress or would assist in chamber-work; understand the business thoroughly; good references; no objections to the country. Call or address No. 477 2d av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR GENeral House-work.—By a young girl from New-Haven; thoroughly understands her business; has best recommendations; willing and obliging; wages no object; City or country. Call or address M., No. 28 Pike st., near Henry.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROFESSIONAL WAITRESS or a thorough chamber-maid; would not object to both in a small family. Address M. K., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress in a private family; would do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable German girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; has good references. Address M. S., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; has four years' references from her last place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; four years' reference from her last place. Address A. D., Box 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT GIRL; IS A thorough waitress; can make all kinds of salads, take good care of silver; can give satisfactory City references. Call or address at No. 113 West 43d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS in a private family; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at No. 459 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress; is willing to assist with chamber-work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d st.

WASHING.—A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS SOlicits a few more gents' or families' washing; is neat, prompt, and reliable; darning and mending on moderate terms; excellent references. Call or address Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to get washing to take home; understands all kinds of fancy; has the best of reference. Call at No. 219 East 37th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her home, or would go out by the day; understands French Ironing. Call or address No. 371 3d av.

WASHING.—WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY a respectable colored woman; either families' or gentlemen's linen done to order; every convenience, hot and cold water, &c. Call at No. 120 West 20th st., basement.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—UNDERSTANDS THE work of a gentleman's house; can be recommended for five first-class families now in City; two years from last place. Address J. M., care of Acker, Merrall & Co., corner 42d st. and Broadway.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—BY an Englishman; has the most satisfactory references; age, thirty. Address M., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PENNSYLVANIAN AS GOOD COOK; Cooke, a pastry cook; best City references. Address M. T., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-Class industrious man, (English,) who thoroughly knows his business; careful driver; mills or work in garden if required; best of reference. Address Veitch, Box No. 2319 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN Who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference from his last employer. Address W. S., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; City or country; care poultry; furnace; would milk if required; or would go single; City and country references. Call or address R. C., No. 250 West 45th st., rear house.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY Competent, willing, and sober; understands the care of horses; careful driver; six years' best City reference. Address Coachman, No. 110 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS COLored coachman; has been long in his employ; and whom he can highly recommend in every particular. Call on No. 47 West 18th st. for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE City, can highly recommend his coachman by calling or addressing him, No. 53 Vesey st., W. J. Wilcox & Co.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 50 West 20th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS, In large variety and grades. W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, Prices greatly reduced. HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 79 Beekman st.

TO LET.—STABLING CAN BE HAD FOR TWO road or saddle horses where a few choice horses are kept; best of care and attention will be given to horses, wagons, and harness. Apply at the METROPOLITAN CLUB STABLES, No. 27 East 18th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

COUPE, HORSE, HARNESS, AND MAN Cto let by the month for the Winter, to a private family. Address S. STARK, Nos. 105 and 107 West 49th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (families or gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of French plaiting; best City reference. Call at No. 328 East 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; IN A PRIVATE family; no objections to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 44 York st., Jersey City. The advertiser is a Roman Catholic.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNdress; is willing to do chamber-work; either City or country; good reference. Address M. L., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a gentleman's family. Call or address No. 74 Charles st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a good family; best City reference. Call at or address No. 488 6th av., in store.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, well qualified to teach French, as nurse for one or two children; she has lately arrived in this country and cannot speak English. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young French girl, who is very obliging; speaks some English, and can do neat hand-sewing; City or country; wages $16. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PERson as nurse; is a good seamstress; willing and obliging; just arrived from France. Address C. P., care of Cherlere, No. 130 West Broadway.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant woman as nurse and chamber-maid; can bring up a baby from its birth on the bottle; no objection to the country; City references. Call at No. 41 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on an elderly lady; would be willing to assist with the chamber-work; is the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 39 West 13th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant woman as nurse and chamber-maid; understands the care of children thoroughly; will go any distance in the country; good references. Call at No. 223 East 20th st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfant's nurse, or will assist with grown children and do plain sewing; her present employer to be seen; will go to the country if necessary. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT FRENCH NURSE for grown children and to do plain sewing, if necessary, in the City; has good City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A STEADY, well-recommended woman as nurse; best of City reference from her last place; or would take chamber-maid's place. Address P. D., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL AS nurse; is a good seamstress, and is wining and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY respectable Protestant girl to take care of grown children and do chamber-work or plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 78 West 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A PROTESTant seamstress; can cut and fit and dress dresses nicely; City or country; has the best references. Call at Jacquin's Swedish Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER SEAMstress; operates beautifully on machine; will assist with children or chamber-work; seven years' reference. Apply to Mrs. Cochran, No. 270 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FAMily seamstress, to do sewing by the month or week; good City references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., first floor, front room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress, or would do house-work of any kind; good references. Call at No. 719 7th av., near 40th st.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, to go together, one as first-class waitress or would assist in chamber-work, the other as first-class laundress or would assist in chamber-work; understand the business thoroughly; good references; no objections to the country. Call or address No. 477 2d av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR GENeral House-work.—By a young girl from New-Haven; thoroughly understands her business; has best recommendations; willing and obliging; wages no object; City or country. Call or address M., No. 28 Pike st., near Henry.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROFESSIONAL WAITRESS or a thorough chamber-maid; would not object to both in a small family. Address M. K., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress in a private family; would do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable German girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; has good references. Address M. S., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; has four years' references from her last place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; four years' reference from her last place. Address A. D., Box 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT GIRL; IS A thorough waitress; can make all kinds of salads, take good care of silver; can give satisfactory City references. Call or address at No. 113 West 43d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS in a private family; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at No. 459 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress; is willing to assist with chamber-work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d st.

WASHING.—A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS SOlicits a few more gents' or families' washing; is neat, prompt, and reliable; darning and mending on moderate terms; excellent references. Call or address Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to get washing to take home; understands all kinds of fancy; has the best of reference. Call at No. 219 East 37th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her home, or would go out by the day; understands French Ironing. Call or address No. 371 3d av.

WASHING.—WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY a respectable colored woman; either families' or gentlemen's linen done to order; every convenience, hot and cold water, &c. Call at No. 120 West 20th st., basement.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—UNDERSTANDS THE work of a gentleman's house; can be recommended for five first-class families now in City; two years from last place. Address J. M., care of Acker, Merrall & Co., corner 42d st. and Broadway.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—BY an Englishman; has the most satisfactory references; age, thirty. Address M., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PENNSYLVANIAN AS GOOD COOK; Cooke, a pastry cook; best City references. Address M. T., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-Class industrious man, (English,) who thoroughly knows his business; careful driver; mills or work in garden if required; best of reference. Address Veitch, Box No. 2319 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN Who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing and obliging; City or country; best City re

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, approaching to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCOTIA...WED. Nov. 24 ALGERIA....WED. Dec. 8
ABYSSINIA...WED. Dec. 1 JAVA.....WED., Dec. 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates of passage, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For insertion of passage and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 10 Broadway, New-York.

B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Nov. 20, 11 A. M., 8 am. sec. 4, 9 A. M.
Calvetia, Nov. 27, 3 P. M., Erin, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

V. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA.....Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
MONTANA.....Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO.....Dec. 7, at 12, noon.
DAKOTA.....Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING.....Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 53 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 30

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $90, $70 and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $70. Steerage at low rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Irisdelle.....Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Saturday Dec. 11
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24 st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 20 | HERMANN.....Sat., Dec. 4
NECKAR.....Sat., Nov. 27 | AMERICA.....Sat., Dec. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 20@noon.
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY Nov. 27, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO.....Dec. 4 COLOMBO.....Dec. 20
OTHELLO.....Dec. 15 MADOC.....Jan. 12

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 50 South st.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North river.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....Saturday, Nov. 20
GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 24

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Through rates and bills of lading issued and shipped at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. KNEBT, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY Nov. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 64 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C., Fernandina, Fla., Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 12 M., for above ports, insuring connections with all roads south and south-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Savannah.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Nov. 25
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Dec. 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUXPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Nov. 23
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Dec. 2

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MOELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS.....Nov. 18 *KENILWORTH.....Dec. 9
*LORD CLIVE.....Nov. 25 INDIANA.....Dec. 16
OHIO.....Dec. 2 PENNSYLVANIA.....Dec. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Nov. 20 STATE OF NEVADA.Nov. 17
NEDERLAND.....Dec. 23 SWITZERLAND.....Dec. 11

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Nov. 20 SWITZERLAND.....Nov. 17
VADERLAND.....Dec. 23 STATE OF NEVADA.Dec. 11

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 2 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKH, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ANDES.....Nov. ...
ALPS.....Dec. 8.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

ATLAS.....Nov. 27.
CLARIBEL.....Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 50 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A.M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 4, at 5 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A.M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

COLON.....Nov. 30

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS

TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.....Dec. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS, CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....Monday, Dec. 6

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steamships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 20th, 1:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th....10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d....1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th, 2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th, 2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th,.... 2:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th,.... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th, 2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th, 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th,.. 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th,.. 8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, Wappinger's Falls, and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. Limited Washington Express of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Railway, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 8 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Sea-on, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:18, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS.....Nov. 18 *KENILWORTH.....Dec. 9
*LORD CLIVE.....Nov. 25 INDIANA.....Dec. 16
OHIO.....Dec. 2 PENNSYLVANIA.....Dec. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Nov. 20 STATE OF NEVADA.Nov. 17
NEDERLAND.....Dec. 23 SWITZERLAND.....Dec. 11

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Nov. 20 SWITZERLAND.....Nov. 17
VADERLAND.....Dec. 23 STATE OF NEVADA.Dec. 11

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 2 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKH, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ANDES.....Nov. ...
ALPS.....Dec. 8.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

ATLAS.....Nov. 27.
CLARIBEL.....Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 50 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A.M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 4, at 5 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A.M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.

COLON.....Nov. 30

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS

TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.....Dec. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS, CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....Monday, Dec. 6

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steamships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 20th, 1:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th....10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d....1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th, 2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th, 2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th,.... 2:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th,.... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th, 2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th, 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th,.. 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th,.. 8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, Wappinger's Falls, and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. Limited Washington Express of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Railway, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 8 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Sea-on, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:18, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

CONTINUATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF SEVERAL IMPORTANT WITNESSES—COMMISSIONER WALES ON THE STAND—THE LUMBER CONTRACTS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Senate Investigating Committee resumed its sessions yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and continued the inquiry into the management of the Department of Docks. Senator Booth presided, and the witnesses were examined by Mr. Davenport, counsel for the committee. President Salem H. Wales, of the Dock Department, was the first witness called. He testified in relation to the number of laborers employed by the department; there were 145 names returned upon the pay-roll for the two weeks ending the 13th inst., averaging less than half-time; the returns for the 17th showed that ninety-eight laborers were at work; the office expenses from Jan. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1 were $54,862; the estimates for November and December, he said, amounted to $5,200, making the total for the present year $60,062; the number of watchmen employed was eight day watchmen and twenty-four night watchmen, making thirty-two watchmen in all.

Mr. Cyrus P. Smith, Managing Director of the Union Ferry Company, was the next witness. He testified that no attempt had been made by the department to extort money from the company; the lease of their ferry was made in 1870 for ten years, at $1 a year.

Mr. Jacob A. Westervelt, Commissioner of Docks, was then called on the stand. He testified that he had been Commissioner for two and a half years, and was President of the department for two years; his colleagues during that time were Mr. William Budd, Mr. William Gardner, and, for a part of the time, Mr. Wales. The examination of Mr. Westervelt was here suspended, and Mr. Oscar J. De Nyse was called. He testified that he was a fruit-dealer on Pier No. 21 East River; he knew a man named Fitzpatrick who was in the employment of the Dock Department; this man asked him last Winter what it would be worth to him if he obtained a permit for keeping a fruit stand on the pier, and after some conversation with him on the subject, he offered to procure a permit for him for $250, observing at the same time that most of the money would go to the office. After consulting with a friend, the witness said he reported the facts to the Dock Commissioners, who examined him at some length in reference to the matter, and promised to inquire further into the case. He said he did not obtain the permit. He also made a verbal statement of the matter to the Mayor, and subsequently made one in writing, but the Mayor did nothing about it to his knowledge. When he spoke to Mr. Wales about it, the latter advised him to give Fitzpatrick a marked bill, or to give him the money before witnesses, but Fitzpatrick did not afterward demand money from him. When examined by the Dock Commissioners he thought he was under oath. Fitzpatrick had since been removed from the charge of that district.

John Maguire, who was Harbor Master for two years and nine months, was next examined and testified that his district extended from Pier No. 41, North River, to Spuyten Duyvil Creek; some of the piers in this district were much crowded; several of them were exclusively occupied by steamship companies, under the authority of the new law; bulkheads which were formerly occupied by small vessels were rendered inaccessible by the introduction of stone bulkheads; this was the cause of the present overcrowding; he thought the Inspectors of the Dock Department were rather slow in removing obstructions; there were piles of bricks upon some of the piers which looked like forts; as a consequence of this condition there was a great want of wharfage accommodation from Pier No. 41 to West Eleventh street and upward; there was also much difficulty in loading and unloading vessels; on Pier No. 49 there was a pile of lumber which had been there ever since he was appointed Harbor Master; he once made a complaint to Mr. Wales of an obstruction caused by a boiler, and the latter censured Mr. Smith, the Inspector, who was in charge. As Harbor Master, he said he had power to remove obstructions on docks which were caused by merchandise. It was the duty of the Dock Department to remove all other obstructions, and the Inspectors were appointed for that purpose. Mr. Davenport here observed that it was claimed by the Dock Department that the Harbor Masters were required by law to remove all obstructions on the piers. Mr. Wales remarked, in reply, that the matter of obstructions on the piers was a very serious one, and that the law upon the subject was greatly confused. Mr. Westervelt was then recalled, and submitted some documents to the committee, including Gen. Graham's letter of resignation as Chief Engineer, and a number of leases. Mr. Davenport, after examining the leases and documents, said that he thought from the terms of the leases that the lessees were bound to keep the whole dock in repair.

Mr. Davenport—I would like to ask Mr. Westervelt whether the Dock Department has ever repaired any of the piers leased? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Counsel then read a portion of Gen. Graham's letter of resignation, dated June 2, 1875, in which he stated that his reason for resigning was because the distribution of the duties in his department was entirely taken out of his control, while he was held responsible for the work.

Here the question was asked, "Was any complaint made by Gen. Graham that the engineers of his staff were not under his control?" A.—I was aware that he was on bad terms with one of the engineers.

Q.—The department changed the manner of completing the bulkheads, did it not, during Gen. Graham's administration? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the reason which led to that change? A.—Because they believed the plan a better one than that which had been previously adopted.

Q.—How did that belief arise? A.—From the representations made by Gen. Graham.

Q.—When did it first occur to the board that the changes were not such as would be advisable to conform to in the future? A.—As soon as the present Engineer in Chief succeeded Gen. Graham.

Q.—How was that brought about? A.—From the report made by him after examining the works.

Q.—What action did the board take upon that report? A.—A commission of experienced gentlemen was appointed to examine the works, but no report has yet been made by them.

Q.—From whom did the department purchase the lumber used in the construction of piers? A.—From James Biglin & Co. The contract was made with them by the year after having been publicly advertised.

Q.—Did you at any time find the quality of the lumber delivered by Biglin & Co. to be inferior to that required by the terms of the contract? A.—Sometimes there was quite a lot sent back to them on account of inferior quality.

Q.—And you believe that such of the lumber as was received by the department under that contract was lumber which came up to the requirements of the contract? A.—Not the slightest doubt of it, Sir, in my mind.

M. William E. Demarest, a lumber inspector, was the next witness examined. He testified that he inspected the quality of the lumber used in several piers along the North River during the year 1874, and he found that a great deal of sappy lumber had been used. He had over twenty years' experience in the lumber business, and he considered that a good deal of the lumber used in the construction of the piers was of an inferior quality. He also found that some rotten lumber had been used. He said the difference between the manner in which the Department of Docks obtained their lumber and that in which lumber was contracted for by private firms in this City was that the Department received lumber without being inspected by the public inspectors, while the former invariably had theirs submitted to inspection. After some further testimony of an unimportant character the committee adjourned.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.

The Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry are making preparations for their annual feast to the poor on Thanksgiving Day; but as the charity is greatly embarrassed for want of funds the Trustees make a special appeal to the friends of the institution for such help as will enable them to give at least a free meal on Thursday next to 1,500 children. During the past year 1,118 persons received shelter and were fed and clothed. The average number of children attending its school is 417, and over 400 persons are fed daily. The institution is now in debt about $6,000, and any contributions toward liquidating it will be thankfully received by Hugh N. Camp, the Treasurer, or any of the following Trustees: Morris K. Jesup, President; George F. Betts, Secretary; G. H. Morgan, Charles Ely, Frederick G. Foster, A. Van Rensselaer, D. Lydig Suydam, David S. Egleston.

THE NEW-YORK AND CANADA RAILROAD.

The New-York and Canada Railroad, which was formally opened by the excursion of New-York, New-England, and Pennsylvania railroad men, will be ready for travel next Tuesday, on which day the first regular passenger train will pass over the road. The new road is the property of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, by whose capital it was built. It forms the connecting link between the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and makes a direct line between New-York and Montreal, forty miles shorter than any previous line. The road has been built in a very short time, considering the difficulties that attended the building. Some idea of what these difficulties amounted to may be seen from the statement that the average cost of building was $70,000 a mile, and that there was a single mile that cost $500,000. For the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company the road is an excellent investment, for it makes a through line from their mines in Pennsylvania to the great coal burning regions of Eastern New-York and the Canadas.

THE RIFLE.

AN INTERESTING MATCH—CONTEST BETWEEN THE HUDSON RIVER AND YONKERS RIFLE CLUBS—"OLD RELIABLE" BEATEN.

A rifle match of scarcely less importance than the American-Canadian contest took place at the range of the Yonkers Rifle Association, near Yonkers, yesterday. The competitors were teams of six from the Hudson River Rifle Association, of Poughkeepsie, and the Yonkers Rifle Association. Col. John Bodine was Captain of the former team, and Col. Matt. H. Ellis, chief of Major Gen. Husted's staff, and Adjutant General of the Fifth Division, commanded the Yonkers team. The conditions were as follows: Distance, 500 yards; two sighting and twenty scoring shots. To add to the interest of the contest, the citizens of Yonkers offered six handsome gold badges to be presented to the winning team. The two teams arrived on the ground shortly before 12 o'clock, and, after the assignment of targets, commenced shooting without delay. Each team occupied one target, the Hudson River team on the right, and the Yonkers team on the left. The sky was overcast, and a light wind blew from the right across the line of fire, but had no perceptible effect upon the shooting. Each marksman was provided with a stand upon which to place his ammunition, and a large black-board was provided for either team, upon which was a full-size diagram of the target and a blank space for scores, which was filled out as each marksman discharged a shot. Connected with either black-board was a telegraphic instrument, from which a wire was attached, communicating with the markers. The firing points were provided with artificial embankments, by which the marksmen were raised two feet from the ground. The targets were of canvas, Wimbledon pattern, and were located on the side of a steep hill. As a further precaution against accidents, a parapet backed each of the targets. The markers were protected by "mantelets," which were located on the left of either target. All these arrangements are decided improvements upon the manner of shooting at Creedmoor, and the match was conducted with wonderful smoothness. The greatest interest centred in the shooting of Col. Bodine and Mr. Ballard, both of whom were connected with the American Rifle Team in the international match. Mr. G. W. Yale was present as an interested spectator, and a large crowd from Yonkers and adjacent villages filled the space allotted to spectators. Mr. L. Geiger, of the Hudson River team, made a bull's-eye on the wrong target on his sixth shot, but for which the match might have terminated differently. At the close of the tenth round the aggregate score stood: Hudson River Rifle Association, 258; Yonkers team, 255. Col. Lindley and Mr. Winslow subsequently missed the target, and the advantage previously gained was lost, giving the match to the Yonkers team by one point. Following are the scores, the highest possible score in the aggregate being 600 points:

YONKERS TEAM.

MAJOR F. SHONNARD.

	Total.
5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5	95

G. L. MORSE.

5 4 5 4 4 5 3 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4	92

D. SMYTH.

4 5 3 4 4 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5	90

H. QUINN.

4 4 4 3 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 3 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4	87

A. H. JOCELYN.

4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 0 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 3 2 5 4	83

L. M. BALLARD.

5 5 2 0 4 4 4 5 5 3 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 2 5 5	81
Total	528

HUDSON RIVER TEAM.

T. H. SARGENT.

	Total.
4 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	94

COL. JOHN BODINE.

4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5	92

L. GEIGER.

5 5 4 4 5 0 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	89

H. J. SCHROEDER.

3 4 3 5 3 5 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5	87

J. N. WINSLOW.

3 3 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 0 4 5 5	83

LIEUT. COL. A. F. LINDLEY.

2 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 0 5 4 4	80
Total	527

The greatest excitement prevailed at the announcement of the result, and lusty cheers were given for the Yonkers team.

MATCH OF THE OFF-HAND CLUB.

The fourth competition of the Off-hand Club for the *Forest and Stream* badges was held at Conlin's gallery, Thursday evening. Owing to the large number engaged the contest did not close until midnight. The shooting was very close, and the scores show that nearly all were excellent marksmen. The target was reduced in size so as to correspond with that in use at Wimbledon at 200 yards, the actual distance being only 110 feet. The following are the scores:

FIRST BADGE—(BEST SCORE.)

	Total.
1—Thomas Lloyd	4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5—44
2—W. B. Farwell	3 5 3 5 5 5 3 5 5 4—43
3—Charles A. Cheever	5 3 5 5 3 5 4 5 4 3—42
4—William Moser, Jr.	5 5 3 4 4 3 5 4 4 4—41

SECOND BADGE—(AVERAGE CENTRES.)

5—A. Marsh	5 4 3 3 4 4 3 5 5 4—40
6—L. V. Sone	3 3 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5—39
7—Robert Miley	5 3 4 3 4 3 5 4 4 4—39
8—Wilson MacDonald	4 4 3 5 5 5 3 5 4 3—39
9—Charles Blydenburgh	3 4 5 4 3 4 5 3 3 4—38
10—M. P. Lennon	4 5 3 3 4 5 3 4 4 3—38
11—F. Hyde	5 3 5 4 4 3 5 5 3 3—38
12—J. O. Wright	5 4 5 2 4 4 3 4 3 4—38
13—C. G. Zettler	5 4 4 2 4 3 5 5 3 3—38
14—L. C. Bruce	3 2 3 4 4 3 5 4 4 4—36
15—F. W. Pope	4 4 5 3 4 2 4 4 3 3—36
16—John Waydell	2 4 3 4 3 5 5 3 4 5—36
17—A. W. Doran	4 5 5 4 3 3 3 3 4 4—36
18—J. B. Blydenburgh	2 6 3 4 5 3 4 4 3 3—36
19—C. J. Folmer	2 2 3 3 4 3 4 5 5 5—36
20—A. F. Ferris	2 4 3 5 5 3 3 2 5 4—36
21—J. K. Whitley	4 2 5 3 3 4 3 5 5 3—35
22—W. M. Klein	5 5 0 3 3 2 3 5 4 5—35
23—J. S. Wright	3 4 3 5 3 3 3 3 4 3—34
24—W. J. Duffy	5 4 3 4 5 2 2 4 3 2—34
25—S. H. Furrell	3 5 3 5 3 5 3 3 2 3—33
26—T. C. Banks	0 3 2 5 5 4 3 5 4 2—33
27—J. Van Zuilen	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4—32
28—D. L. Beckwith	2 2 5 3 4 3 2 3 3 5—32
29—R. Strong	0 4 4 3 5 2 4 2 5 3—32

THIRD BADGE—(AVERAGE INNERS).

30—C. Blackley	2 3 3 3 5 2 5 3 2 2—30
31—H. H. DeKay	3 3 4 2 2 3 5 3 2 2—29
32—J. Everhard	3 4 2 3 0 3 3 3 3 5—29
33—J. McGlensey	3 3 5 2 0 4 3 2 2 4—28
34—Frederick Backofan	3 2 2 3 4 4 5 0 3 2—28
35—William Sherwood	3 3 3 3 4 0 5 2 5 0—28
36—W. O. Saxton	0 4 3 4 5 0 0 0 4 1—21
37—Charles S. Nelson	0 0 0 0 2 3 0 3 2 5—19
38—Charles I. Brauvelt	5 0 0 2 3 0 0 3 3 2—18
39—F. C. Kunster	2 2 2 3 0 0 3 3 2 2—17
40—James S. Burdon	2 2 0 0 2 2 3 0 2 0—15

The *Turf, Field and Farm* cups will be shot for on Thanksgiving Day.

A PAIR OF SWINDLERS.

OPERATIONS OF TWO CONFIDENCE MEN IN THIS CITY—THEY RUN UP DEBTS TO A LARGE AMOUNT AND THEN ABSCOND.

Charles B. Orvis and Dexter A. Reed, two dealers in hardwoods, occupying rooms in the same building, No. 52 Centre street, have absconded, leaving debts behind them aggregating from $75,000 to $100,000. Orvis is an old swindler. A few years ago he had an office in King street, Toronto, Canada, where he ostensibly dealt in Kansas lands. His real business, however, was to advertise in the daily papers for a clerk with $700 or $800 cash. He employed all persons offering at high salaries, and gave them his own worthless notes for their money. When the first of the month came around he was in Chicago, where he played a similar game until that city became too warm for him, and he came to New-York. His first venture here was in the hotel line at Eighth street and Broadway. He failed, with $20,000 in judgments recorded against him. He next set up as a private banker in the Stuyvesant Building, but his only success here was a marriage which he contracted with a lady of respectable family. After his marriage he went into the hardwood business on commission. He received a number of consignments from the West, but was so slow in making his returns that his principals made an investigation, the result of which has been his absconding. Reed came hither from one of the most respectable Boston houses in the trade. He was esteemed an honest and upright young man, and enjoyed a first-class credit until he met Orvis, who, it is believed, led him astray. Reed swindled his creditors in precisely the same manner that Orvis did his, by selling their goods and pocketing the proceeds. They also divided some $50,000 by means of another swindle which they perpetrated in partnership. Reed, whose credit was good, indorsed notes made by Orvis, and the latter sold them. Orvis told a friend a short time ago that he had sent his wife and family to San Francisco, and it is believed that the pair are now in that city. No effort has thus far been made to bring them to punishment.

POISONED CHEESE.

On Thursday a Mr. Leguire, residing on Main street, Paterson, N. J., purchased some cheese at the grocery store of Holland & Belcher, and it was eaten by the family at supper. About 9 o'clock the three children, Amos, aged six years; Maggie, aged four years, and John, aged ten years, were seized with violent pains and vomiting, and gave every indication of having been poisoned. Shortly after Mr. and Mrs. Leguire were seized with the same symptoms, and the whole family was then prostrated. Dr. Warner was promptly summoned, and administered proper antidotes, which had the effect of relieving all except Mrs. Leguire and Maggie, who are still quite ill. They had eaten a greater quantity of the cheese than the others. Charles H. Burg, a butcher doing business on Main street, procured some of the same cheese and ate it yesterday morning. Shortly after he was taken quite ill, and displayed unmistakable symptoms of poisoning. Medical assistance was promptly procured, and he is now in a fair way of recovery. The cheese was a new one, and these were the only two families that had purchased any of it.

A FATAL FAMILY QUARREL.

A YOUNG MAN KILLS HIS BROTHER—THE CAUSE OF THE DISPUTE.

A family quarrel of some months' standing, originating in a disagreement as to the disposal of certain property in the vicinity of Hughesville, Warren County, N. J., resulted in a shocking tragedy in the early part of the present week. It seems that last Spring an old lady named Waters, living between Hughesville and Springtown, died, leaving a few acres of land and a small amount of personal property. She made no will, and since her death her children, John, Holloway, Emma, and Jane, have been disputing over the division of the estate. On Sunday last the parties were all together at the farm, and a heated discussion took place between Hannah Waters and her brother John. This resulted in the latter seizing his sister, ejecting her from the house, and kicking her out into the garden. The cries of the girl brought the other brother, Holloway to her aid. He pulled her assailant away from her, and she made her escape to the house. Some angry words passed between the brothers, when Holloway turned to walk into the house. As he was entering the door John ran up behind him and struck him a heavy blow on the head with a large stone. The assaulted man fell to the ground and died shortly after. His skull was crushed deep into his brain. When John Waters found that he had killed his brother, he ran to a neighbor, named John Hoag, and asked him to run for a doctor, adding that "Holly was hurt." Waters told Hoag that his brother had struck him, and that he had hit him with a stone in return. Hoag hastened after a physician and Waters ran away. He was not found until Monday evening, when he was traced to his father-in-law's house, where he was secreted. He was arrested and lodged in jail at Belvidere. He states that he gave his brother the fatal blow in self-defense. The murdered man was quiet, inoffensive, and bore a good character. He was twenty-five years old. His brother is thirty years old, and has a family.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

A good day's sport was had at Fleetwood Park yesterday, the third day of the November meeting. The track was in fine order, and the weather excellent for trotting purposes. Three races were on the card, beginning with a purse of $125 for horses that had never beaten 2:38 to wagon, which brought out five contestants: Judge Robinson, Kitty Allen, Carrie N., Jersey John, and St. George. Four heats were trotted when darkness necessitated a postponement until to-day at 1:30 P. M.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Morrisania, Friday, Nov. 19.—Purse $125, for horses that had never beaten 2:38, mile heats, best three in five, to wagon; $65 to first horse, $40 to second, and $20 to third.

Dr. Cornelison's b. g. Judge Robinson	2	1	2 1
H. M. Ellis' b. g. Jersey John	4	2	1 3
D. B. Goff's b. m. Carrie N.	1	3	5 4
W. Taggett's r. g. St. George	3	4	3 2
W. Weeks' b. m. Kitty Allen	5	5	4 5

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	42¼	1:21	2:47¼
Second heat	41½	1:21	2:46½
Third heat	41¾	1:21	2:45½
Fourth heat	42½	1:21	2:47

SECOND RACE—SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Match $200; mile heats, best three in five in harness.

D. B. Goff's b. m. Lady Woods	1	1	1
G. Minett's ch. g. Break O'Day	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	43¾	1:22	2:47½
Second heat	40½	1:18	2:41
Third heat	39	1:18	2:45

THIRD RACE—SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Match $250, mile heats, best three in five, under saddle.

J. Murphy's b. g. Bay Jack	1	1	2 1
J. Splan's b. g. Frank Reeves	2	2	1 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:17½	2:41
Second heat	39½	1:16	2:37¼
Third heat	38	1:14½	2:34
Fourth heat	40	1:19½	2:42¼
Fifth heat	37½	1:15	2:41

POOLS ON THE CALIFORNIA RACE.

The postponement of the great four-mile heat race in California until to-day afforded betting men another opportunity of investing on the result. The various pool-rooms in this City reopened the sales at an early hour yesterday evening, and transacted a brisk business. The choice of horses was the same as at the auctions last week, Rutherford bringing the highest figures. Springbok and Wild Idle, as second and third choice respectively, also sold at respectable figures, while the demand for Grinstead, Katie Pease, and the field was only moderate. The following were the highest average sales:

Rutherford	$150	$210
Springbok	75	105
Wild Idle	40	65
Grinstead	25	50
Katie Pease	20	38
Field	14	28

A NEW CLUB.

The New-York Racket Club was formally organized on Thursday evening by the election of the following gentlemen to be governors or directors: William R. Travers, Rutherford Stuyvesant, Edward La Montagne, A. Wright Sanford, Charles G. Francklyn, Henry L. Burnett, John A. Lowery, William Watts Sherman, Matthew Morgan, George S. Bowdoin, Rowland Redmond, Isaac Bell, Jr., Thomas R. Fisher, Fredrick Bronson, Edward G. Field, Henry L. Babcock, James Gordon Bennett, James V. Parker, Charles E. Strong, William P. Douglass, George Peabody Wetmore, Louis L. Lorillard, James Carphey, Cornelius Fellows, and David Lydig. The board met on Thursday evening, and William R. Travers was elected President, Rutherford Stuyvesant Vice President, W. Watts Sherman Treasurer, and Matthew Morgan Secretary. The club will occupy the new building, now in process of erection, on Sixth avenue, north-east corner of Twenty-sixth street, which it is expected will be completed by Jan. 1, 1876. In the building will be two racket-courts, bowling-alleys, billiard-room gymnasium, a restaurant, and every modern club convenience. The membership will be limited to 500, and numerous applications have already been received. The new movement is very popular among club men, and it is an assured fact that it will be successfully carried through.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION OF A LITTLE GIRL.

On Thursday afternoon Annie Brandt, aged eleven years, the daughter of Henry F. Brandt, who resides on New-York avenue, Jersey City Heights, did not return home at the usual time from school. Her parents were alarmed, and their anxiety was not abated until about 7:30 o'clock. On arriving at that time the girl explained her absence by stating that as she was on her way home in the afternoon two men seized her and put something to her face which rendered her insensible. When she recovered consciousness she was on board one of the Christopher street ferry-boats on the way to New-York. On arriving in New-York the men took her up the street and turned around several corners until they came to a dark alley way, where they stopped and commenced talking together. The girl says that on the way she screamed and shouted and struggled to get away. While in the alley-way she continued screaming, and her cries attracted the attention of an aged gentleman, who came toward them and the men ran away. She told the old gentleman her story, and he took her down to the ferry and gave her money to pay her way home. The girl was unable to give any very accurate description of her abductors.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Tammany Hall organization met at the Everett House last night, Emanuel B. Hart presiding. The following-named gentlemen were appointed to act as a Committee on Legislation at Albany during the next session: Thomas J. Creamer, George H. Purser, Alexander Spaulding, Charles Crary, John D. Coughlin, Gideon J. Tucker, and L. M. Doscher. The Committee on Patronage made a report unfavorable to the policy of influencing Judges of the courts in the appointment of their subordinates. The committee appointed to investigate the charges against Messrs. Denis Burns and Thomas Wild of an attempt to defeat Mr. George M. Van Hoesen, the Anti-Tammany candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, made a report exonerating them. The report was adopted.

REV. DR. STORRS URGED TO REMAIN IN BROOKLYN.

An appeal to Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs was presented to him yesterday, signed by persons who are not members of his church or congregation. They comprise some of the most prominent persons in Kings County, and the list embraces Judges, lawyers, merchants, clergymen, physicians, and persons eminent in the community. Among the gentlemen signing the appeal are J. W. Gilbert, Benjamin D. Silliman, Henry E. Pierrepont, Abraham B. Baylis, A. A. Low, James F. Pierce, R. H. Lowry, S. L. Husted, Stephen Crowell, George D. Reynolds, C. F. Pratt, John R. Berrien, J. Neilson, and many others.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

On Thanksgiving Day, at the Howard Mission, in this City, dinner will be provided for 1,300 poor children and others.

Rev. Dr. Foss will preach in St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem, both morning and evening, on Sunday next.

Mayor Wickham's attention was called yesterday to a rumor that Commissioner Fitz John Porter had resigned. He pronounced it untrue.

The proposed reduction of the working force of the Custom-house and of the salaries of its employes has been left to the discretion of Collector Arthur.

The insurance on the D. R. Martin, the Staten Island ferry-boat of Commodore Garner's Line which was burned on Thursday, amounts to $40,000, distributed among City companies.

The Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange yesterday approved the appointment of Henry Hart, George E. Hunt, and Henry C. Smith as weighers and measurers of grain.

C. W. Ellis, of C. W. Ellis & Co., the "bull" in the recent famous lard corner, having fulfilled all his contracts, has been restored to his privileges as a member of the Produce Exchange.

Charles Gross and Valentine Fort, both residents of No. 227 Delancey street, had a quarrel at their residence yesterday, during which Gross received a severe cut across the left eye.

John Tierney, aged forty, of One Hundred and Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue, had his right leg fractured by a stone falling on him from his truck at Ninety-fifth street and Ninth avenue yesterday.

While the ship Thomas Lord was being raised in the Merchants' Dry Dock at Pier No. 35 East River, yesterday evening, the tackling gave way, damaging the ship and dock slightly. No person was injured.

Information was received yesterday in this City that attempts had been made in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to sell and circulate forged tickets of the Illinois Central Railroad, purporting to entitle the holder to a passage between Chicago and Denver.

On Monday next, at noon, Controller Green will sell at auction, in the new Court-house, the Park Hospital building, in Centre street. The structure has been condemned by the Department of Buildings, and abandoned by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Yesterday morning the remains of Mr. Andrew Gassner, a retired merchant, of this City, were buried in the family vault of the Gassners, in St. Paul's Church-yard, on Broadway. Mr. Gassner was eighty-three years old. The rare occurrence of a burial at St. Paul's attracted a great deal of attention.

The hull of the Staten Island Ferry-boat, D. R. Martin, which was burned on Thursday afternoon, still lies at the Wrecker's Dock. The loss to her owners is estimated at $50,000, about half of which is covered by insurance. Another boat is soon to be placed on the line to take the place of the Martin.

During October the number of vessels in coastwise trade entered at the Custom-house was 254; vessels in the coastwise trade cleared, 375; American vessels entered from foreign countries, 150; American vessels cleared to foreign countries, 129; foreign vessels entered from foreign countries, 315; foreign vessels cleared to foreign countries, 304.

The new "Jerome Park" Station, situated on the west side of the Harlem Railroad, some three hundred feet north of the Southern Boulevard, just completed at a cost, together with the land, of over $6,000, will be opened on Monday, the 22d inst., when eight trains daily will stop there, the time to be thirty-one minutes from Forty-second street.

The Board of Directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company reorganized yesterday, and elected the following officers: President, Samuel L. Phillips; Vice President, Henry Hart; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles S. Arthur; Executive Committee, Henry Hart, William Remsen, Dr. Samuel Hall, and Moses Mitchell; Finance Committee, Robert G. Remsen, Jonathan W. Allen, and Frederick A. Noyes.

"Jeff" Saunders, one of the several colored desperadoes who engaged in the bloody affray in Thompson street on July 18 last, in which one man lost his life at the hands of Thomas Sorrell, was arrested yesterday on the charge of assaulting the latter on that occasion. The arrest of Saunders was effected by Capt. McDonnell, who brought his prisoner before Judge Kilbreth, and requested that he be held until Sorrell, who is now in State Prison serving a term of three years for manslaughter, could be brought to the City on a writ of habeas corpus.

BROOKLYN.

Judge Benedict could not hold court yesterday on account of illness. He expects to be out, however, on Monday.

More than $6,000 has been subscribed at the Moody and Sankey meetings for the aid of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, yesterday gave permission to the defunct Hudson Avenue Railroad Company to sell its rails for old iron.

William Grundler, aged two years, fell from the fourth-story window of No. 24 Humboldt street yesterday and fractured his skull. He died soon afterward.

Those who desire to be vaccinated free of charge can be accommodated by applying at the new hospital established for that purpose at Fourth and South Second streets.

John J. Burroughs, accused of murdering his wife, has given the custody of his daughter Florence to John C. Marshall, who also has charge of the murdered woman's property.

Many prominent citizens have informed Mr. Bergh that they will co-operate with him in his efforts to establish a branch society in this city for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Burglars entered the residence of Horace Farrington, No. 109 Hall street, while the members of the family were absent, and stole property valued at $500. They have not been arrested.

Two pickpockets, who gave the names of Lewis Marx and Michael Boneburgh, were arrested last night by Detectives Folk and Corwin, who saw them acting suspiciously in the crowd at the Rink.

John Kintz, while delirious from an attack of small-pox, lowered himself from the fourth-story window of his house, No. 147 Leonard street, yesterday, and was caught by persons who removed him to the hospital.

The residence of Capt. Coffin, of No. 217 Graham street, was entered by burglars yesterday, during the absence of the family, and robbed of $35 in money, an overcoat, and various articles of jewelry of the aggregate value of $100.

Patrick Derham, who charged the Health Board with negligence which caused the death of his wife by small-pox, was yesterday arrested by order of that body charged with neglecting to report the case next door, which he alleges superinduced his wife's death.

Dr. Ordronaux, State Commissioner of Lunacy, paid a visit on Thursday to the Kings County Lunatic Asylum accompanied by Messrs. Van Nostrand, Dwight Johnson, and Townsend of the Citizens' Committee. They inspected all the wards, talked with the inmates, and made a thorough examination of the institution. The Commissioner left Brooklyn yesterday for Albany.

NEW-JERSEY.

The mortality record in Hudson County shows 416 deaths during the month of October, of which nineteen and a half per cent. were from diphtheria.

The newly-elected Republican Board of Aldermen in Newark propose to abolish the office of Lieutenant of Police, and reduce the salaries of all city officials.

The jury disagreed in the case of Gen. John Ramsay, who was on trial in the Hudson County Court, for keeping a gambling house in Exchange place, Jersey City.

Poundmaster Michael Donovan, of Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing nine geese from Bridget Connolly, and concealing them in the public pound.

On Thursday evening a tramp was struck by a Lehigh Valley Railroad train near Menlo Park, and instantly killed. The body was taken to Rahway where it was recognized as that of a man who had lodged at the station-house Wednesday night.

The funeral of Alderman John C. Johnson, who committed suicide at his residence in Newark, takes place this morning, and will be attended by the City Council, the Board of Trade, and all the city officials, as well as officers of the different corporations with which he was connected.

Patrick Lazarus, aged thirteen years, was struck by a locomotive near the Warren street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City yesterday, and was instantly killed. The boy was on the track picking coal when the accident occurred. Thomas Hill, the engineer of the train, was arrested and held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

The heirs of the late Dudley S. Gregory are dissatisfied with some of the provisions of his will, which are said to be vague and unintelligible, and have commenced a suit in Chancery to have them interpreted. The real and personal property bequeathed by the deceased amounts to nearly a million dollars. Mr. Gregory's homestead has been purchased by the Government for a post office site.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold a meeting in Newark next week to arrange the Spring Conference and the work for the coming year.

Christian Carter, who gives his residence as No. 416 Greenwich street, New-York, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being an accomplice of the three railroad confidence men who were arrested in Jersey City Tuesday morning. He had letters in his possession belonging to the three prisoners, and when arrested was making efforts to communicate with them surreptitiously. He was held for examination.

The Glendenning scandal seems now in a fair way of being put to rest. Since Mr. Glendenning's resignation, and acceptance of a call from a church in Illinois, the Prospect Avenue Church, of which he was Pastor, has been entirely reorganized. At an election for officers John Gordon and C. C. Jewell were elected Elders; William Fisher and Joseph Decker, Deacons, and John Gordon, Trustee. It was resolved to change the name of the church to the "Westminster Presbyterian Church."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. John Bigelow is at the Westminster Hotel.

Lord Houghton, of England, is at the Brevoort House.

Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, is at the St. James Hotel.

Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, is at the New-York Hotel.

Surgeon Daniel McMurtrie, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Prof. James Orton, of Vassar College, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Capt. Gore Jones, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

G. Wiley Wells, United States District Attorney for Northern Mississippi; Gen. J. C. Duane and Major Peter C. Hains, United States Army; William A. Dart, United States Consul General at Montreal, and ex-Congressman J. M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A NEW-JERSEY SWINDLE.

A new mode of swindling has been practiced in Elizabeth, N. J. A well-dressed man called upon the agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company in that city, and presented a letter purporting to come from the President of the Company. The letter stated that the bearer had been appointed General Manager for the State of New-Jersey, and requested the agent to extend him all the courtesy possible. The agent was only too happy to oblige the "General Manager." The latter commenced to examine the books, and while engaged in that work requested the agent to oblige him by getting a $100 check cashed. The agent did so, and the examination of the books being satisfactory the "General Manager" went away, promising to call again. He has not called, but the agent has discovered that the check was bogus, and was obliged to make it good. The same game has been successfully played in Trenton and other places.

JESSE ALLEN DEAD.

On Tuesday evening last, Jesse Allen, a member of the well-known Allen family